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INDONESIA

STRATEGIC VILLAGES IN EAST TIMOR DESCRIBED

Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 15 Aug 86 p 8

[Article by Jean-Pierre Catry]

[Text] A military map on a scale of 1:50,000 showing the eastern part of Timor from Luro-Illiomar to the west toward Tutuala, but not including this settlement (Figure 1), reached Lisbon in July of this year. This map provides a clearer concept of the situation of the settlements and the military forces in an area which covers about one tenth of the total area of East Timor.

The map was drafted and printed by the cartographic department of the Indonesian army. It is interesting to note that the publication date is 1962, 13 years before the invasion. This shows that in an era when Indonesian politicians were claiming in the UN that "not only have we made no territorial claim whatever (on East Timor) to date, but we also state categorically that we do not have the slightest intention of doing so in the future" (speech by Mr Supeni at the 17th UN Session in 1962), the Indonesian military were studying even the tiniest details concerning the territory of the Portuguese colony.

The map (which measures 1.30 by 1.10) is actually two, one above the other, glued together. They were seized from the Indonesian forces on 20 December 1985 during an ambush at Hirino-Alapululo. On the map, Commander in Chief Xanana Gusmao marked and noted considerable data, from the sites of the Indonesian landing in 1976 to those of the August 1983-December 1985 attacks by the resistance forces. Our trust in this information is based on the precise agreement, never challenged, between the facts admitted by Commander Xanana Gusmao and consistent information obtained from other sources.

In this article, we will devote special attention to the situation of the camps in which the population of Timor under Indonesian control lives. The scale of the map (1 centimeter on the map corresponds to 500 meters of ground) permits precision to a degree impossible with a smaller map.

The zone in question covers about 1,700 square kilometers. Its end point is Mount Legumau (1,260 meters) on the west, and the terrain is moderately rough. Prior to the occupation, most of the people lived in rather small scattered settlements.

Today, according to the notes of Commander Xanana Gusmao, the entire population under the control of the Indonesian forces is grouped in 49 camps, which the people call "deconcentration camps" but which are really "strategic settlements."

On the map, 54 camps are marked, but five were moved after August 1983 and have now been abandoned.

The people were resettled on the basis of their old zones of residence, such that each camp might include the population of one to six former zones. It sometimes happened, however, that the population of an old settlement was divided among separate camps. Very often, several camps--two, three, or even as many as 12, were grouped together in a single defense zone. The Lospalos defense zone, for example, contains 12 camps, with a population of about 23,000.

While some of the camps were created on the site of a former settlement, thus allowing the use of the houses and some crop zones, the vast majority of the settlements were moved for strategic reasons and located along the roads.

Again in general terms, we can say that each camp usually has a zone for garden crops, quite near the housing area, and a second field area for other crops. The cultivation zones are always within 1 kilometer of the residential zone, and may be within just a few hundred meters. The harvest zone, when there is one, is also within 1 kilometer. These zones vary from camp to camp, based on the nature of the land and the pressure exerted, present or past, by the guerrilla forces.

The people, whose sole support comes from agriculture, have thus seen their means of subsistence drastically reduced, as can be seen by the figures, in which we have tried to be as accurate as possible about the dimensions of the supply zones for each camp. In all, a population which was scattered over 1,700 square kilometers must be satisfied today with about 70, less than 5 percent of the earlier area.

In order to compensate in part for the insufficiency of these resources, the majority of camps allow the organization of one group expedition per month, under military escort, to the formerly cultivated area where some fruits or tubers continue to grow. On an exceptional basis, the military may allow a second excursion, if starvation looms. They may also cancel the monthly expedition of there are signs of the presence of guerrillas. These "resource" zones are located short distances, between 1 and 6 kilometers, from the camps. Finally, there are more distant "secondary resource" zones to which some camps may have access under exceptional circumstances.

We have also found that the people in the various camps may sometimes visit the market in Lospalos under military escort. It is probably there that they sell some of their garden produce so as to be able to buy other things. Generally, the corn and the cassava produced in the garden areas are not consumed by the residents, because they need to sell these foodstuffs in order to buy clothing and other necessary items, according to Xanana Gusmao.

A number of other factors interfere with the food supply of the people. For example, we know that while some of the men recruited by the Indonesian army for the auxiliary military forces (Battalion 745 and the "hansips") are paid, others forced to spend many hours on guard duty at the posts in the camps and on the roads, or to do unpaid work ("Gotong Royong"), and cannot, during this time, cultivate their gardens.

Figure 2 shows the Lospalos camps as far as the Baucau-Tutuala road crossing in greater detail, so that it is possible to distinguish the residential zone for each camp, as well as the garden and crop zones.

The concentration of the population in the strategic settlements and the reduced areas available to each camp for garden and or harvest crops are in themselves a hindrance to any economic development for these people.

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CSO:3542/142

STATEMENT ISSUED ON NONALIGNED MOVEMENT ANNIVERSARY

BK060853 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 1 Sep 86

["Text" of LPDR Government 1 September Statement Marking 25th Anniversary of Nonaligned Movement]

[Text] Today, 1 September, marks the 25th anniversary of the nonaligned movement--an important historical day in international politics.

In Harare, capital of the Republic of Zimbabwe, where the heads of state and government of more than 100 Asian, African, Latin American, and some European countries are currently carrying out the work of the eighth summit, the celebration of this historic day has become more glorious and joyous since it takes place in the year designated by the United Nations as the international year of peace.

After the conclusion of World War II, imperialism and colonialism became feeble and collapsed. At the same time, various countries in the world continuously grew and developed in the successful struggle for national liberation. Various countries that had been freed from the yoke of imperialist occupation sought to achieve self-determination and political and economic independence in order to do away with the consequences of colonialism. At the same time, they wanted to have an organization guaranteeing the external political conditions that would allow them to opt for a type of military and political nonalignment in which to develop their own countries. Therefore, the first summit of the nonaligned movement took place in Belgrade, capital of Yugoslavia, in September 1961 in furtherance of the initiatives advanced at the conference of representatives from 29 Asian and African countries in Bandung, Indonesia, in 1955.

As of today, the number of members has increased from 25 countries at the first summit to 102 countries and 2 national liberation organizations. This reflects a new, progressive, and positive factor influencing the world's political attitudes.

Twenty-five years have passed--a period in which the nonaligned movement has reflected the desires of the developing and newly liberated countries which have united their strength to achieve self-mastery in the political

sphere and in advancing to achieve economic independence and equal rights in the settlement of international problems. The objectives and principles of the nonaligned movement outlined at its first summit in Belgrade have become the basic foundations for young countries in working out their own independent foreign policies free from outside pressures.

The nonaligned movement has now become an important factor in the international political situation. Through the past seven summits of heads of state and government, the original objectives and principles of the movement have not only been modified but reflect the need to intensify the movement's struggle against war and imperialism and for the defense of national independence and the territorial integrity of various nations and international security. Since the developing countries' guideline in the struggle for peace, independence, and social progress corresponds to that of socialism, the various colonialist forces, the imperialists, and international reactionaries headed by the U.S. imperialists have become anxious and can no longer enjoy the status of oppressor and exploiter in applying their outmoded colonialist measures, nor can they keep the various nations in Asia, Africa, and Latin America under the orbit of their economic and political influence which was previously made possible by military means.

Meanwhile, during the past 25 years, the imperialists have not abandoned their schemes and efforts to divide the nonaligned movement and to check the movement's cooperation with the socialist countries by planning to keep the movement neutral between imperialism and socialism and obstructing or at least lessening the movement's trend of criticism against imperialism and militarism. Their goal remains to turn the movement into a tool to serve their purposes and interests.

In the joyous atmosphere of the celebration of the 25th anniversary of the nonaligned movement, together with other nations throughout the world, the government and people of the LPDR, a full member of the movement, solemnly celebrate this historic day and remind themselves of the importance of the founding of the movement: for 25 years the member countries in Asia, Africa, and Latin America have united in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism, expansionism, zionism, war, and the arms race and for peace, international security, national independence, democracy, and social progress--the sacred original objectives and principles of the movement.

Faced with the tense and complex situation caused by the bellicose policy of imperialism headed by the U.S. imperialists who want to step up the arms race and prepare for a star war that will lead mankind to a nuclear holocaust, and faced with their divisive schemes against the nonaligned movement, it is thus essential for members of the nonaligned movement to strengthen their internal solidarity and unanimity on all problems, firmly adhere to the movement's principles and objectives, promote and develop cooperation and friendship with other nations in the world without regard for different political social systems, and set up a broad international front to struggle for the major issues of the era--peace and international security, for the elimination of the arms race, particularly nuclear weapons, and for peace, national independence, and economic development.

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CSO: 4206/144

HOPE FOR IMPROVED THAI RELATIONS REITERATED

BK010953 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0530 GMT 30 Aug 86

["Talk": "Lao Side's Correct Stand and Good Faith on Relations With Thailand"]

[Text] Respected listeners, in its announcement dated 5 August, the LPDR Council of Ministers explicitly notes: At present, in Southeast Asia as well as many other parts of the world, the overall trend is to settle conflicts through negotiations to coexist peacefully. We regard the present as a favorable time for the LPDR and the Kingdom of Thailand to take appropriate steps together to resume talks with a view to normalizing and improving in all respects relations between the two countries. As for our Lao side, we are ready to do everything possible, both at the national and local levels, to create favorable conditions to strengthen mutual understanding and trust between the two sides.

This once again reiterates the sincerity, good faith, and correct and consistent stand of the Lao side in maintaining, nourishing, promoting, and expanding fraternal relations between the peoples of Laos and Thailand. The LPDR government and the entire Lao people throughout the country, since the establishment of the new regime, have never wanted to recall past stories. They have only desired to concentrate on improving, promoting, and expanding Lao-Thai and Thai-Lao relations in all respects.

In recent years, through the efforts of the Lao side and the contributions of the two sides, in certain periods relations between the two countries improved enough for the Lao-Thai and Thai-Lao joint statements to be signed in 1979, reiterating the correct principles of good-neighborly and fraternal relations between the two countries. Following the implementation of the spirit and contents of the joint statements, the traditions of fine relations between the Lao and Thai peoples have been developed in many fields. The peoples of the two countries have traveled freely to visit each other while delegations of the two countries have exchanged visits and exchanges of goods have been promoted. This has brought great satisfaction to the peoples of both countries. In particular, the peoples along both banks of the Mekong River have enjoyed earning a living together in a warm atmosphere on the river of peace.

It is regrettable that later on, however, a certain group in the Thai ruling circles has continued to pursue a foreign policy of provocation of neighboring countries, following the arms race, and preparing to set up a modern war reserve stockpile in Thai territory to threaten and confront neighboring countries. But, such a confrontationist policy has resulted in bringing quite serious troubles and disturbances to the Thai people themselves, as seen in the recent past and in the present.

Therefore, the Lao as well as the Thai people earnestly hope that in the future, Lao-Thai relations will be freed from a situation that has caused grave concern and that contributions can be made to creating a trend of detente favoring negotiations to settle all problems between neighboring countries peacefully to brighten Lao-Thai relations. Should the statements of certain leaders of the new Thai Government on Lao-Thai relations be translated into reality, a significant contribution will be made to improving Lao-Thai relations. This will lead to tranquilizing and stabilizing the situation in the region and to the secure maintenance, consolidation, and strengthening of peace in the region and the world.

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THAI GOVERNMENT FOREIGN POLICY STATEMENT VIEWED

BK020654 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0530 GMT 1 Sep 86

["Talk" entitled: "No Mention of It; However, It Should Not Be Forgotten"]

[Text] Respected listeners, it is stipulated in Point No 9, fifth graf, of the joint Lao-Thai statement of 6 January 1979 that the threat or use of force against each other must be avoided and that other people must not be allowed to use the other's territory as a military base from which to carry out intervention, threats, or aggression, no matter what form they may take, against another country. Point No 13, fifth graf, of the joint Lao-Thai statement of 4 April 1979 also clearly stipulates that the two sides pledge not to allow the use of their territory as a place from where intervention, threats, aggression, disturbances, or sabotage activities, no matter what form they may take, against another side may be conducted. In addition, on 13 August 1986, the foreign minister in the new Thai Government stated firmly that Thailand will not allow anyone to use its territory to sabotage tranquillity and subvert governments of neighboring countries. This statement was published in the 14 August 1986 edition of an English-language Bangkok paper.

Later, on 27 August 1986, the new Thai Government announced its policy statement, including an 11-point foreign policy, to the parliamentary session. However, it is noticeable that what has been said in joint statements and what has been stated by the Thai foreign minister are not mentioned in the foreign policy as announced to the parliament. Nobody understands why there is no mention of those words; is it their intention not to mention them? Since they have not mentioned those statements, what will the new or the present Thai Government do in this regard? What about the war reserve stockpile? Will it still be set up?

This is an issue of great interest for various nations in the region--particularly for the Thai people themselves--which cherish peace and which are fed up with war. An arms stockpile is not a food silor or a warehouse of staple items for the Thai people to use in their daily life. An arms stockpile is for accumulating weapons, tools to kill people and to carry out a war to destroy human prosperity as well as all living things. In addition, a war reserve stockpile would serve the deployment and speedy operations of U.S. troops in this region. Therefore, the setting up of

a war reserve stockpile is contrary to the statement of the Thai foreign minister who has said Thailand will not allow anyone to use its territory to sabotage tranquillity and subvert governments of neighboring countries.

At present, the Lao and the Thai people, like people of other countries in this region, do not want sweet words and contrary deeds. They all want words which conform with actions. Should the new Thai Government do as it has said, it will be seen as having taken a good step towards establishing peace and stability in the region. But, if it says one thing and does another, it will only be ashamed and will undoubtedly be denounced by the Thai people and people of various countries in the region.

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'TALK' NOTES SITTHI SAWETSILA'S REMARKS ON LAOS

BK061549 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0530 GMT 4 Sep 86

["Talk": "Statement that Conforms to the Aspirations of the Lao and Thai Peoples"]

[Text] We will continue to try and improve relations and create good understanding with all neighboring countries on the basis of mutual interest, adhering to the principles of equality and justice, the promotion of peace and peaceful coexistence among all countries, refraining from interfering in each other's internal affairs, and settling conflicts among all countries through peaceful means. All this is clearly contained in Items 1 and 2 in the 11-point foreign policy of the present Thai Government officially proclaimed on 27 August.

In mid-August, the current Thai foreign minister was quoted by the Thai-language newspaper NEO NA on 18 August that there were no longer any problems in trading with Laos.

Even though all this is only a statement of policy, it conforms not only to the wishes of the Thai people, but also to the aspirations of the Lao people.

The Lao people, who have always had fine relations with the Thai people, always aspire to an improvement and normalization in relations between the peoples of the two countries as soon as possible. The Lao people have never been the ones to destroy and undermine Thai-Lao relations. They have always adhered to the spirit and contents of the 1979 Lao-Thai and Thai-Lao joint communiques. The current stalemate in Thai-Lao relations runs counter to the aspirations of the Lao and Thai peoples. It is now appropriate that the governments of Laos and Thailand should try to improve their neighborly and brotherly relations in all respects to conform to the aspirations of the two peoples. With regard to this, the Lao side stands ready to do everything to make such an outcome possible--as clearly stated in the 5 August communique of the LPDR Council of Ministers. We are ready to do everything possible both at the national and local levels to create favorable conditions for the two sides to develop mutual

understanding and trust. This is no mere statement on paper. In the past as well as at present, the Lao side has always put into practice this stand. For instance, the Lao side has always taken the initiative in making proposals to settle problems between the two sides. The Lao side has always sent its delegations to hold negotiations with the Thai side in Bangkok. Therefore, if the statement of the Thai side this time is matched by actual deeds, there is no doubt that Thai-Lao relations will certainly improve.

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CSO: 4206/144

LAOS

PHOUMI VONGVICHIT ATTENDS EMULATION CAMPAIGN

BK280312 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] A ceremony was held at the clubhouse of the Physical Education Research Institute of the Education Ministry in Vientiane on the morning of 23 August 1986 to mark an opening of an emulation campaign to score achievements to welcome the forthcoming fourth congress of the party.

At the ceremony, Education Ministry Professor Bountiam Phitsamai made a speech reporting the educational achievements scored in the first half of this year and the plan for implementation in the second half of the year. The campaign was considered a significant one to be launched enthusiastically in the initial stage to score achievements to welcome the fourth party congress.

In carrying out the campaign, emphasis was put on organizing ideological and political training for the cadres, workers, and state employees of various departments and institutes attached to the ministry so that they can actively fulfill their specialized tasks, attentively improve living conditions, correctly implement the policy, and guarantee the maintenance of public peace and security.

Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and official in charge of guiding and cultural work, also attended the ceremony. He delivered an address giving instructions on certain basic methods of performing tasks in order to achieve glorious success in carrying out the emulation campaign. He introduced the use of new apparatuses in the educational work and the methods of carrying out the educational reform. He also instructed the cadres, workers, and state employees to pay attention to implementing regulations and discipline and to training and tempering themselves to maintain appropriate qualifications, knowledge, and abilities to deserve to be educational cadres under the new system.

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CSO: 4206/144

PHOUMI VONGVICHIT ADDRESSES CADRE TRAINING COURSE

BK290337 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] A ceremony was held at the educational management cadres' training school on the afternoon of 26 August 1986 to mark an official opening of the eighth training course. The course will last 120 days, and a total of 77 educational cadres at different levels rising from the provincial educational level at the secondary school director level, including five women, from throughout the country are attending. According to a report of the school officials, in the training course, the participants will study Marxism-Leninism, the party's educational policy, psychology in education, and the management of educational work while carrying out actual practices.

In the opening ceremony, Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the party Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, had the honor of delivering a speech addressing the participants. He gave firm views on the training. He gave an explanation to the cadres in the course on how to appropriately apply philosophy to the practical conditions. He also pointed out the vestiges of the old society which caused an obstruction to the building of socialism. He then explained the educational management work to the cadres and called on them to pay attention to profoundly studying the work so that they can later put it into actual practice.

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CSO: 4206/144

INDUSTRY MINISTRY CADRES STUDY POLITICAL REPORT

BK281519 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1030 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Based on the LPRP Central Committee Secretariat's instruction No 51/LPRP CC S regarding the organizing of study and contribution of views to the draft political report to be submitted by the party Central Committee to the coming fourth party congress, under the guidance of Maisouk Saisompheng, member of the party Central Committee and minister of industry and handicraft, and other deputy ministers, from late June to mid/August the Ministry of Industry and Handicraft mobilized cadres and workers to take part in studying and contributing views to the draft political report, thus enabling them to firmly grasp the party line and strengthen their confidence in the correct and clear-sighted leadership of the party. This campaign is intended to enable the entire party and army throughout the country as a whole, particularly cadres and workers in the ministry, mass organizations, production units, enterprises, companies, factories, and plants, to understand more profoundly the party's line and policies; to strengthen the internal unity; to heighten the spirit of responsibility of party members, cadres, and state employees in the ministry toward the cause of national defense and socialist construction; to bring about positive changes in some respects; and to create a new determination and new attitude, with a view to fulfilling the resolutions of the fourth party congress and leading the revolution to advance firmly.

The campaign is also for mobilizing vigorous competition in labor in order to fulfill the 1986 state plan and welcome the fourth party congress. In the immediate future, efforts must be made to boost production, carry out the new economic management mechanism, step up the public security work at the grassroots level, and heighten the direct and all-round leadership role of our party in the Ministry of Industry and Handicraft.

The method for organizing the implementation of the campaign to study the draft political report is divided into the following three categories:

1. Party members will attend meetings where the draft political report will be publicized.

2. Party members, mass organizations, and the masses will jointly take part in studying the draft report.

3. Courses will be organized for the entire ministry and at various production units, enterprises, companies, factories, and plants under the supervision of the Ministry of Handicraft. So far 7,439 persons have attended such meetings, including 1,757 women, some party members, 1,333 youths, 2,501 trade unionists, and 714 members of the women's union federation. Some 192 highly specialized cadres, 961 intermediate-level specialized cadres, and 1,260 basic-level specialized cadres attended the meetings.

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CSO: 4206/144

VIENTIANE ON REPAIR, BUILDING OF ROADS NEAR SRV

BK271039 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0030 GMT 23 Aug 86

[Feature: "Routes Nos 8-A, 8-B, and 12 Are Being Built and Repaired"]

[Summary] Routes Nos 12, 8-A, and 8-B in Khammouane Province are old roads built dozens of years ago. Many portions of these routes have been cut off and unserviceable and many bridges along these roads have been damaged.

In 1985, the mountainous region development company was assigned by the party and state to repair and build the routes with the cooperation of Vietnamese specialists and workers and Soviet experts. The repair and construction work began in 1985. Route No 8-B stretching from Thakhek township to kilometer marker No 20 in Gnommalat District, Route No 8-A linking kilometer marker No 20 with Route No 13 in Namthon, and Route No 12 stretching from kilometer marker No 20 to Boualapha District which borders with Vietnam are more than 100 kilometers long. It is the mountainous region development company which has invested in and designed construction plans for various units concerned to build and repair them. It is expected that the three routes should be repaired to serve traffic in the dry season first.

"From now until June 1987, Route No 12 will be built and made a permanently serviceable road. Efforts will be made to ensure smooth traffic in both the dry and rainy seasons on Routes Nos 8-A and 8-B."

"In addition, the mountainous region development company will build new roads to various areas in the province to ensure the transportation of goods from local people, thus improving the living conditions of the people in mountainous areas. The repair and construction plan is part of an emulation campaign to welcome the Fourth LPRP Congress."

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CSO: 4206/144

CABINET INSTRUCTION ISSUED ON PUBLIC HEALTH WORK

BK281320 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 24 Aug 86

[Instruction issued 13 August by LPDR Council of Ministers to all ministers, chairmen of state committees, central-level mass organizations, and chairmen of all provincial and municipal administrative committees]

[Text] Considerable progress was achieved in the past years in carrying out public health work from the central down to the local levels. For example, the public health line of the party and state has been organized and implemented extensively and thoroughly, and various ministries and some local and grassroots work branches have paid greater attention to organizing three-clean [clean living, clean eating, and clean sleeping] hygienic movements, preventing and countering contagious diseases, and improving environments. Efforts to take care of the health of cadres, soldiers, policemen, and working people of all ethnic minority groups have been improved. All these achievements contribute to the cause of defending the country, building socialism, and improving the living conditions of cadres, soldiers, policemen, and people of all minority groups.

However, some branches of work and the local administration at various levels have not yet profoundly grasped the party-state public health line, nor have they been fully aware of the need and significance of the three-clean hygienic work and the seasonal prevention of diseases and epidemics for military and police units, cadres, state employees, and people. This work has not yet been turned into an enthusiastic, all-people movement. Public health networks, for example, at the grassroots level are at a declining state and have failed to bring into full play their responsibility and specialized capability. Sufficient attention has not been paid to coordinating the use of modern and traditional medicines in medical treatment. Particularly, the superstitious way of medical treatment is still practiced in mountainous and tribal areas where the people sacrifice animals to propitiate the gods or ghosts and practice superstitious and fortune-telling activities. These practices do not conform with the scientific and social principles of the new regime and the party-state public health line. For this reason, contagious diseases have broken out in many remote and tribal areas, thus adversely affecting production and the people's living conditions.

To strengthen the public health work and meet the people's requirements, our cadres and state employees must join in resolving the above shortcomings. The Council of Ministers thus instructs the ministries, state committees, central-level mass organizations, all provinces, and Vientiane Municipality to vigorously and repeatedly organize and guide the three-clean movement of preventing diseases and countering epidemics, aimed at the following:

1. Everyone must be able to profoundly grasp our party-state public health line, understand the importance of the task of maintaining good health, the three-clean hygienic work, the prevention of diseases and epidemics, the improvement of environments and the elimination of sources of diseases to ensure good health and the people's long life.

2. Based on the understanding of the party-state line, policies, and plans, efforts must be made to organize and mobilize the three-clean hygienic movement for preventing diseases. This is a duty of the entire party, army, and people. It is necessary to train sanitation fighters in each family, village, canton, community, district, and grassroots establishment so as to ensure basic changes in the public health work at the provincial and district levels.

3. Through this movement we must train and select outstanding public health cadres and doctors who have a sense of professionalism and are worthy of being socialist doctors.

To ensure the effective implementation of this instruction, the ministries, state committees, central-level mass organizations, all provincial administrative committees, and the Vientiane municipal administrative committee must firmly grasp the following orientations and contents:

1. They must regard ideological and political education and training as the key factor in order to bring everyone to consciousness, carry out the public health line, launch emulation campaigns to maintain sanitation, prevent contagious diseases, and improve environments.

2. They must improve and extend public health networks to the grassroots and in mountainous and tribal areas and implement the party's guidance on joint participation in work by the state and people. This is to enable us to promptly eliminate any outbreak of disease. Modern medicines must be used in coordination with our traditional medicines. Efforts must be made to gradually do away with superstitious ways of treating patients.

3. Each locality and grassroots unit must take the offensive in maintaining good health and suppressing outbreaks of disease and encourage everyone to extensively take part in the three-clean hygienic movement. In particular, medical doctors must be dispatched to mobilize hygienic work in remote and mountainous areas. Public health networks must be organized and improved in villages, cantons, and districts so that they serve and cure patients seeking treatment at their respective levels.

Regarding the implementation of this instruction:

1. The ministers, chairmen of state committees, central-level mass organizations, and chairmen of all provincial and municipal administrative committees must sum up the advantages, weaknesses, and remaining problems in implementing the party-state line and policy regarding the public health work in the previous years. Later, they should organize a study to profoundly understand the spirit of this instruction; discuss plans and methods for implementing it; delegate responsibility in guiding the implementation of the instruction to ensure maximum results.

2. The three-clean hygienic movement for preventing diseases, countering epidemics, and maintaining environments must be turned into a patriotic emulation movement filled with socialist awakening in order to score achievements to welcome the fourth party congress. In mobilizing enthusiastic and continuous emulation movements, the party committee at each level must serve as the center, the administrative committee as the organizer, and the mass organization as the mainstay and strength of the movements. Through each phase of an emulation movement we must review and sum up lessons, praise and commend individuals and collective units, carry out criticism, and promptly resolve weaknesses and remaining problems.

3. The Council of Ministers assigns the acting minister of public health to issue detailed instructions with regard to the specialized work and organize and dispatch specialized cadres to assist the province and district in carrying out the task. The result of the implementation of this instruction must be regularly reported to the Council of Ministers.

This instruction is effective from the date of signing.

[Dated] Vientiane, 13 August 1986

[Signed] Noulak Phoumsavan, first vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, for the chairman of the Council of Ministers.

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CSO: 4206/144

PASASON CALLS FOR UNITY AMONG PEOPLE OF ALL TRIBES

BK280642 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 26 Aug 86

[PASASON editorial: "Unity Among All Strata and All Tribes Leads Country to Progress and Prosperity"--date not given]

[Text] Respected listeners, our country is composed of many tribes and the development of those tribes is at different levels. Most of the people in the country believe in Buddhism. Over the past decades, our Lao people of all strata, various tribes, and different religions have maintained harmony and united as one around the national front. They followed the banner of the party and resolutely rose up and fought to liberate, defend, and build the country.

Our Lao nation is a nation which maintains the traditions of a united, resolute, and undaunted struggle and which cherishes justice above all. This is considered the basic good point which creates favorable conditions for us to set up and expand our revolutionary movements to successfully achieve socialism.

It is proven that in the history of our nation our country became prosperous in all periods when our people of all strata and all tribes united as one in building and developing the country. This fact later led to a Lao saying: A strong fence cannot be built with just a stick of wood nor can a house be built without sufficient timber. Facts about our people's struggle in the past decades to gain independence and advance socialism also prove the major point: Only through the enhancement of solidarity in the ranks of the revolutionary forces, among the entire people of various tribes, and international solidarity, can we maintain an overall strength to successfully fulfill the various revolutionary tasks adopted at each revolutionary stage.

Vital practices in the recent past also prove that in a locality or branch of work, for example in the party ranks, where there was no solidarity, the revolutionary movement would be weakened and enemies would immediately take advantage to intervene and sabotage it. This is why unity is considered a life-or-death issue for the revolution and a basic factor to determine all victories. Understanding this significance, Comrade Ho Chi Minh gave an instruction: Unity, unity, and more unity lead to victory, victory, and more victory.

The most significant and decisive unity is the unity in the ranks of revolutionary forces of which the party maintains the main role and serve as the core. To effectively enhance unity among the entire people throughout the country now, it is necessary to motivate and persuade the laboring people of various tribes, in particular workers, farmers, and revolutionary intellectuals, to become owners of the country and of the society, increasingly broaden the contingents of workers and revolutionary intellectuals, and educate, train, and reorganize farmers and lead them to switch to the collective way of earning a living and to join with the working class in serving as the key and basic force for the building of socialism. This is in order to continually consolidate unity among the people of various tribes and various religions and to create the conditions for all tribes to take part equally in the cause of defending and building the country and to have equal rights and responsibility to build Laos into a prosperous and plentiful country.

Another significant requirement for the strengthening of unity among the people of various tribes is the promotion and expansion of the role of the national front at different levels. This concerns raising the level of awareness of all tribes to maintain a patriotic spirit and a spirit of cherishing socialism as well as to maintain the sense toward unified and unique nation which would guarantee equal relations and mutual assistance among various tribes and do away with dissension, grudges, and division as created by the imperialists and feudalists or as resulting from a lowly manner. All these are to build an overall strength of the entire people so that they can together strive to successfully fulfill the cause of national defense and construction.

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CSO: 4206/144

POLITICAL CAMPAIGNS HELD BY KHAMMOUANE COMMAND

BK030348 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Since 21 July 1986, cadres and combatants of the military command of Khammouane Province have together carried out activities to consolidate their units or regiments in all respects. They have organized to study the draft political report of the party Central Committee in an enthusiastic atmosphere. In the campaigns to study the report, the military command and the political office of the province have appointed cadres from different services, in particular those from the training and propaganda service, to closely guide all battalions and independent companies to make arrangements for all cadres and combatants to study the political report.

Through the campaigns, it is clearly seen that all the cadres and combatants have come to understand the new line and policies of the party in each field, in particular the lines and policies in the political, military, and economic construction fields of the party as stipulated in the second 5-year state plan. They have also come to clearly understand the true nature of the imperialists and reactionaries who have pursued schemes against the LPDR. Noteworthy is that all the cadres and combatants have clearly understood the two strategic tasks that they must fulfill in order to defend and build the country and to consolidate their units or regiments. Following the campaigns, they are determined to positively build strength in all fields to timely meet the requirements of the nation.

During the campaigns, cadres and combatants from different battalions and companies strenuously competed in contributing views to the draft political report. They pointed to their basic, good points as well as remaining problems of the past 10 years. They then joined in studying causes of the problems in order to together settle them in a timely manner. At present, officers and men of each company and each battalion are enthusiastically competing in scoring achievements to welcome the forthcoming congress of the provincial party committee and the forthcoming fourth party congress.

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CSO: 4206/144

BRIEFS

EMULATION CAMPAIGNS LAUNCHED--Movements to score achievements to welcome the fourth party congress continue enthusiastically and extensively throughout the country. In Xieng Khouang Province alone, the cadres and workers of the food supply company of Kham District are vigorously competing to carry out the plan for the first half of 1986. So far they have purchased more than 1,700 metric tons of paddy. In Vientiane municipality, since late July the cadres and combatants of the staff office, political office, and logistics office of the military command of Vientiane municipality have jointly improved the army's regulations and the state of combat readiness. At the same time, they have taken part in socialist labor on every Saturday. Regarding this voluntary labor, they have dug four fish ponds to raise more than 6,000 fish and repaired barracks in their units. Meanwhile, mass organizations in Luang Prabang Province, including the youth union, women's union, and trade union, have organized socialist labor on Saturdays. They cleaned and repaired public places in the municipal area. [Text] [Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 24 Aug 86] /9604

ARMY SCHOOL DRAFT POLITICAL REPORT--The combined intermediate-level and higher-level military school has successfully concluded a 3-day study of the draft political report of the LPRP Central Committee. This study was attended by 1,495 comrades, including 672 cadres and party members. After concluding the examination, all cadres and party members expressed support for the draft political report and wholeheartedly hailed it as a document that completely conforms with the situation. They also expressed determination to unite under the party and full confidence in it. They are now determined to heighten vigilance and combat readiness to smash all enemy's schemes and to implement all regulations of the army and state laws. Then all cadres, party members, and combatants attached to various organizations under the school launched political life campaigns to study their basic advantages and weaknesses and to conduct criticism and self-criticism, with a view to fulfilling their immediate honorable tasks. [Text] [Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 28 Aug 86] /9604

ANTIAIRCRAFT REGIMENT COMMITTEE CONGRESS--The grassroots party organization of the anti-aircraft regiment convened its congress at its office on 23 August 1986. The congress closed with glorious success on the same day. It was attended by all comrade members of the grassroots party organization committee and all party members attached to the regiment.

The congress unanimously passed a draft resolution on views contributed to the draft political report of the party Central Committee which will be submitted to the fourth party congress. In the congress, a comrade representative of the old party organization committee took the floor to read a report on the past achievements and on a new plan for implementation in the years to come. The congress then voted to elect a new party committee and to elect full and alternate comrade delegates to attend the congress of party organizations of the entire army to be held in the near future. [Text] [Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 2 Sep 86] /9604

NEW POLISH ENVOY--Sali Vongkhamsao, vice chairman of the LPDR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee, received [date not given] Marian Fronczek, new Polish ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Laos. The meeting and talks between the guest and the host proceeded in an atmosphere of warm and cordial friendship. They talked about many issues concerning relations, cooperation, and mutual assistance between Laos and Poland in the years to come and in the immediate future. Sali Vongkhamsao wished the ambassador success in his diplomatic mission, thus contributing to strengthening the friendly relations and fraternal cooperation between the two countries. [Text] [Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 5 Sep 86] /9604

SCIENTIFIC 'AGREEMENT' WITH SRV--An agreement [Sangna] on technical and scientific cooperation for 1986-90 was recently signed between Laos and Vietnam in Hanoi following the conclusion of the second session of the Laos-Vietnam and Vietnam-Laos technical and scientific cooperation committees. The agreement specifies various measures for promoting and developing the bilateral technical and scientific cooperation for 1986-87 and the direction for this cooperation for 1986-90. The agreement was signed by Souli Nanthavong, chairman of LPDR State Council for Science and Technology, and by Dang Huu, chairman of the SRV State Commission for Science and Technology. The two sides reviewed the implementation of the cooperation plan for 1985-86 and exchanged views on the strengthening of the bilateral cooperation in the above spheres. [Text] [Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 17 Aug 86] /9604

LIBYAN NATIONAL DAY--Today, LPDR President Souphanouvong has sent a greetings message to Libyan head of state Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. The message reads as follows: On the occasion of the seventh anniversary of the September revolution, on behalf of the LPDR government, the Lao people, and in my own name, I am pleased to convey best wishes and warm greetings to you and, through you, to the government and friendly people of Libya. I wish you good health, happiness, prosperity, and new, and ever greater success in building socialism in Libya as well as in the struggle against all forms of aggression and intervention of the imperialist and reactionary forces to safeguard national independence and for peace and security in Africa and the rest of the world. May the friendship relations and militant solidarity between our two countries be developed with each passing day! [Text] [Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 1 Sep 86] /9604

CSO: 4206/144

CARDINAL SIN URGES AQUINO TO TAKE CHARGE

HK021516 Manila THE NEW PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 2 Sep 86 pp 1, 3

[Article by Ibarra C. Mateo]

[Text] Jaime Cardinal Sin has asked President Aquino to show everyone she is in charge, if she wants to maintain her popularity in the face of "dissonant destabilizing noises from people surrounding her."

Sin also asked the President to show that she has every intention of staying in contact with the masses despite all efforts to isolate her from the people.

On the other hand, he appealed to the people not to be impatient with the President.

Recalling the late President Ramon Magsaysay, he said:

"If we love our country, then we do not wish it to return to the same hands that had ruined it. In the three short years Monching Magsaysay was in Malacanang, we gave him every opportunity to show what he could do. We did not disparage him, the way some of us are excoriating Cory (Aquino)," Sin said in his homily in the special mass marking the 79th birth anniversary of former President Magsaysay.

The mass was attended by some 300 people led by Mrs Luz Banzon Magsaysay, her children, and former government officials.

Cardinal Sin also marked his 58th birthday Sunday.

He compared Magsaysay with President Aquino in his Sunday's homily because of what he called many parallels in the ascent to power of both presidents.

He said that when both were disparaged when they were drafted for the presidency. [As received]

Detractors of Magsaysay, Sin said, criticized him for not being prepared for the presidency. In the case of Aquino, she was belittled as a housewife who was "woefully unprepared for the presidency," he added.

He said that despite all the criticisms, the two were catapulted to the highest position by the masses.

Sin said that the two presidents also had to face a "strikingly similar set of problems of insurgency and economy."

Magsaysay, he said, had to cope with the Huk insurgency that literally saw the Huks knocking at the gates of Manila. He said that Magsaysay had to revive an economy ruined by the Japanese occupation.

President Aquino has to solve a serious insurgency problem and has to start up an economy dried up by 20 years of misrule, Sin said.

The Cardinal said that Filipinos today should help President Aquino in much the same way that Filipinos in Magsaysay's time helped him.

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CSO: 4200/1415

NDF ORGAN EXAMINES PRESSURES ON AQUINO

HK211320 (Clandestine) LIBERATION in English Apr-May 86 pp 18-20

[Article by Pen Guerrero]

[Text] It was a disconcerting rumor, one that can easily jolt the citizen who has been the unexpected happen in 2 months. Barely 60 days after Corazon Aquino came to power, it spread out thick and fast: The reform of the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] Movement [RAM] which helped oust the 20-year Marcos regime was planning another coup.

The rumor turned out to be...well, a rumor. But despite the assuring statements of Presidential Spokesman Rene Saguisag, the fact remains that, unless Aquino can fully control the AFP, it will take control of her government when the opportunity comes.

The military, after all, is the single biggest organized force within the uneasy, loose coalition government of Aquino, who came to power through a popular uprising and military rebellion in late February. Other parties and forces with different--often contrary--[word indistinct] accommodated in the coalition for their role in the anti-Marcos struggle, but have not consolidated their ranks to match the strength of the military. This includes the United Nationalist Democratic Organisation (UNIDO) and the Laban ng Bayan alliance which jointly sponsored Aquino's candidacy, big businessmen and church leaders and liberal personalities who figured prominently in the mass movement that overthrew the Marcos dictatorship.

This early, disturbing wranglings have arisen among many forces: Reformist soldiers threatening to "lynch" the liberals in the Aquino government, Marcos loyalists covering the rump Batasan, bickerings among members of the UNIDO and PDP-Laban, Finance Minister Jaime Ongpin's and Bureau of Internal Revenue head Bienvendio Tan's ties with Marcos' men, factions in the AFP's own RAM, Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile's efforts to ward off investigation on his hidden wealth, and so on.

The conflicts are showing up regularly, and are likely to intensify unless Aquino consolidates her own power base--the very people-power that put her at the helm. Of course, the president herself is aware of these

contradictions within her coalition government. She once told a foreign journalist who was pressing for a position on land reform: "Do you want my government to fall in 10 minutes?"

Aquino's immediate problem is how to dismantle the well-entrenched institutions of the Marcos dictatorship and answer the pressing problems of a people who are now more politicized and impatient not only for a fresh start and a clean slate, but for basic changes in government and in society.

Initially, the Aquino government appeared to have responded well. Last 2 March, in a thanksgiving rally after the 4-day rebellion, the popular Cory Aquino called on the people to organize citizen watchdog committees in the grassroots "to preserve the gains of the revolution." At present, she is considering building up a solid mass base by creating an umbrella group of all pro-Aquino parties and organizations.

Overcoming stiff opposition from certain quarters, Aquino and the liberals in her cabinet also pushed for the release of the military's prized political prisoners, restored the writ of habeas corpus, tried to purge the military by retiring 22 generals, and offered ceasefire talks with the New People's Army. While her labor minister issued pro-labor statements, she lowered prices of oil products.

In a bold, though somewhat hesitant move, she also abolished the Batasang Pambansa which was dominated by KBL Marcos loyalists, declared a "transitory" or revolutionary government giving her broad emergency powers, announced the convening of a commission to draft a new Constitution, and appointed officer-in-charge (OIC's) to replace corrupt local government officials.

The last move drew frenzied reactions. Marcos' men in the KBL, and some conservatives in and out of her government, criticized her moves and branded her a "dictator." But cause-oriented groups immediately declared their support for Aquino. An untried politician who won on a platform of sincerity, good government and democratic reforms, Aquino clearly has the moral authority and the popular mandate to arrogate unto herself extraordinary powers.

Such pro-people moves have gained positive support among the ranks of the national democratic forces, some of whom had earlier branded her "bourgeois." Though her initial moves have not changed that fact, Cory Aquino's long suffering under the Marcos dictatorship has put her closer in league with the Filipino masses. If anything, her experience must have strenghtened her liberal tendencies, and certainly made her an ally of the Filipino people where restoring basic freedoms and democratic rights are concerned.

Not surprisingly, opposition to her initial policies has come from the UNIDO Party under whose banner she ran against Marcos in the snap elections immediately before the revolt. Headed by Vice President Salvador Laurel and his brother Jose, the UNIDO is largely composed of conservative

and traditional politicians, many of whom formerly served under the Marcos government and cast their lot with the opposition only in the late '70s.

UNIDO, through its Secretary-General Rene Espina, called Aquino a dictator, echoing the charges of Marcos from his haven in Hawaii and his KBL henchmen. UNIDO disagreed with the new government's abolition of the Batasan whose opposition MPs were mostly from the UNIDO, the declaration of a transitory government and the appointment of OICs in local and government posts.

Irked over what it considered the meager placing of UNIDO men in key positions, made by local government minister and PDP-Laban head Aquino Pimentel, Espina also lambasted the liberals in government, whom the UNIDO suspected were behind the decision to declare a revolutionary government, which they believe undermines their politically conservative influence among the people.

In protest, UNIDO members of parliament in the Batasan agreed to join the rump session of the dissolved assembly with the KBLs. But the heart of the discontent soon surfaced, as the displaced UNIDO members backed out of the rump session when they were promised positions in government.

On that basis, it would be difficult for UNIDO to resolve factional strife with Aquino's coalition of those liberal political parties which include PDP-Laban. To gain greater influence with the government, the UNIDO therefore is patching up an uneasy alliance with other conservative blocs and personalities like the KBL and Defense Minister Enrile.

Pro-U.S. elements in the government, meantime, have come under increasing attack from cause-oriented groups. Two of them, Jaime Ongpin and Central Bank governor Jose Fernandez, were unable to keep their cool when Economic Planning Minister Solita Monsod proposed to repudiate part of the external debt of the Marcos regime--especially those loans which did not benefit the Filipino people.

Ongpin is one of the true blue-blooded compradors in the new government. Before his appointment, he was president of Benguet Corp and an effective middleman for American big businessmen and Leyte Governor Benjamin "Kokoy" Romualdez who held the majority stocks in the corporation. The same could be said of Fernandez, who built up his fortune as a broker for U.S. transnational banks. Of course, he is better known for messing up the economy, together with the Marcos regime's technocrats.

Both are apparently out not only to block Monsod's proposal, but to continue the country's dependence on the International Monetary Fund and World Bank. Ongpin had shown his true colors earlier, by endorsing IMF-WB policies favoring agro-based exports and giving more credit and tax incentives to large domestic and foreign agri-business corporations. Fernandez, for his part, is pushing the so-called IMF recovery program which is dedicated toward the collection of foreign debt, no matter how it hurts the economy and the Filipino people.

Along with its henchmen, U.S. imperialism is moving fast to control the political and economic scene. Things had hardly settled down in Manila when U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger paid a hasty, somewhat wrong-timed visit to the country on 6 April. Appearing grim throughout his stay here, Weinberger must have realized that because of the U.S.' unabashed and full support for Marcos in the last 20 years, anti-U.S. sentiments were still running high in the Philippines.

Weinberger left hastily, and the newspaper reports reported he did not discuss the U.S. bases issue. But not before he had promised massive military aid to both Aquino and Philippine defense officials. His promise unmasked the real intent and most immediate concern of U.S. imperialism in the Philippines: more military aid for a more efficient and "professionalized" AFP to crush the revolutionary forces. With such aid, U.S. imperialism hopes to eliminate the only serious challenge not only to its strategic military bases in the Philippines but also to its hegemony over the country and Southeast Asia as a whole.

The key to U.S. interests in the Philippines is, of course, the AFP. The role of the Reformists, the dominant faction in the AFP, in the 4-day rebellion that finally ousted Marcos deodorized the military's stinking image overnight, and saved itself from going down with the dictator it had religiously supported for over 14 years. But it did not take the AFP long to expose its basically reactionary character.

In a move revealing their views toward progressives, Enrile and Chief of Staff Gen Fidel Ramos strongly opposed the release of leftists Jose Ma. Sison, Bernabe Buscayno and two suspected NPA members. Although both insisted that Aquino, as commander-in-chief of the armed forces, has effective control over the military, they also tried to block Aquino's move to promote Col Adelberto Yap, an independent-minded officer who has publicly admitted he does not trust the RAM.

In another move denoting the military establishment's mistrust of progressives, RAM officers issued statements echoing the line of deposed KBL stalwarts—that "radicals" within the Cory government are gaining the upper hand. The Reformists were obviously referring to human rights lawyers now in government who have consistently battled them in court in behalf of political prisoners during the Marcos years.

Although they quickly disowned such statements, it was clear that the Reformists viewed the liberals as a threat to the full implementation of the military's counter-insurgency program. RAM member Col Hernani Figueroa, a notorious torturer, was reported by a daily to have even bragged that he would lynch the lawyers.

Disowning such statements also fueled the growing impression that there are indeed factions within the ranks of the Reformists. Some observers see divisions in the movement: Those identified with Enrile, another group with Ramos, and a third group of genuine Reformists. The most visible of these RAM officers, who constitute the Philippine Military Academy Class '71, denied that the threats came from them. But in

unguarded interviews, they expressed their alarm over the liberal tendencies of the new government.

Privately, RAM officers have expressed apprehension, even anxiety, over the formation of the Presidential Committee on Human Rights headed by Sen Jose Diokno to investigate violations of human rights committed during the Marcos regime. Since most RAM officers were involved in the dirty war, they are now beginning to exert pressure on the Aquino government to forestall the committee's investigations. They maintain that since President Aquino has offered "amnesty" to the NPA, the AFP's crimes against humanity must likewise be pardoned.

But the wounds of 20 years of unparalleled repression cannot be [healed] in 4 days. They cannot be simply purged from popular memory with a stroke of a pen granting blanket amnesty. As things stand today, the people will not allow the perpetrators of gross human rights abuses under the Marcos regime to go unpunished. As the Aquino government itself has declared, "Reconciliation must be based on justice"; consequently, military violators must therefore be brought to the bar of justice.

The Marcos loyalists could also pose serious challenges to the new government. Even the military itself has to presently contend with loyalist troops under its command who are secretly consolidating their ranks. In mid-April, military authorities said they uncovered a plot by Marcos loyalists—in and out of the AFP—to destabilize the present government and bring back Marcos. Some 700 soldiers and agents of the defunct National Intelligence and Security Authority (NISA), the stronghold of former AFP Chief of Staff Gen Fabian Ver, have also not been accounted for.

Another most visible threat to the fragile Aquino government are the political warlords and their private armies which have not been thoroughly disbanded. Warlords have not surrendered to the AFP their massive hardware, arms and ammunition and continue to lord it over the countryside.

In Metro Manila, a particular source of irritation are the KBL politicians who continue to openly defy the new government. Pocket demonstrations which followed Marcos' broadcast from Hawaii, the determination of KBL MPs and local officials to hold on to their positions, and the vast reserve of Marcos' wealth and that of his loyalists could help destabilize the shaky government.

Some quarters even foresee a wild scenario where loyalist troops in the armed forces, along with the warlords could stage a coup, topple the Aquino government and bring back Marcos or any member of his family or clique. Although that seems remote at present, it nevertheless is a distinct possibility.

To stem these loyalist holdouts as well as the ambitious military forces led by Enrile, Ramos and RAM, Aquino and the liberal bloc in her government could probably count on her closest allies before the February revolt.

These include the Catholic Church hierarchy led by Jaime Cardinal Sin which exerted considerable influence on the people and some independent businessmen, hoping that these forces will not complicate conflicts in her multifarious coalition government.

The revolutionary forces, on the other hand, could hold back their full support of the Aquino government due to the progress bloc's inability to consolidate the entire government--especially in gaining control of the AFP. As moves to thoroughly dismantle the repressive structures of the previous regime and implement basic changes sputter along weakly, this could discourage the revolutionary forces from entering into a ceasefire with the government. But positively, many elements in the Aquino government do not regard the revolutionary forces as an enemy, much to the despair of the United States and its reactionary allies in the AFP.

The NDF [National Democratic Front], the NPA and the CPP [Communist Party of the Philippines], on the other hand, have assured Aquino that her call for a ceasefire has not "fallen on deaf ears." They have adopted an attitude of critical support towards the regime, and have pledged support so long as the Aquino government continues along a pro-people course.

More importantly, the Left's target of attacks has been narrowed down to the U.S.-supported reactionary AFP (as differentiated from patriotic soldiers with progressive tendencies), the remnants of the Marcos fascist dictatorship and, of course, that perennial scourge of the Filipino people--U.S. imperialism. All three constitute the strongest threats to the fragile Aquino government.

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CSO: 4200/1416

STATE OF CALAMITY DECLARED AFTER TYPHOON

HK021248 Hong Kong AFP in English 1233 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Manila, Sept 2 (AFP)--Twelve people were reported killed in the Philippines Tuesday as typhoon Wayne dumped rain on northern and central Luzon, forcing the declaration of a state of calamity in this flooded capital.

Six people drowned in Rizal Province and one person drowned in the capital, television reports said, quoting official sources.

In Bataan Province, two people drowned and a third was electrocuted, the reports said.

One man drowned and another was crushed to death when a wall collapsed in Pampanga Province, they said.

The official National Disaster Coordinating Center (NDCC) confirmed four deaths, including a man and a woman who drowned and another who was electrocuted in Bataan, and one drowning in Pampanga. Both provinces are in Central Luzon Island.

NDCC spokesmen said they have yet to receive casualty reports from Manila and Rizal, south of here.

President Corazon Aquino declared a state of calamity in the capital and its suburbs, and is to declare other calamity areas soon, spokesmen said.

A state of calamity entitles the affected areas to top priority in receiving relief aid.

Manila and seven suburban towns and cities suffered extensive flooding, as did three towns in nearby Bulacan Province and the mountain city of Baguio in the north which received 312 millimeters (12.5 inches) of rain, the weather bureau said.

Main roads to Baguio had been cut by boulders and mud loosened from mountain sides after a fortnight of intermittent rains, forcing some 1,500 commuters back Monday, PNA [PHILIPPINE NEWS AGENCY] said.

At least one commercial flight from Manila to Baguio was cancelled Tuesday due to bad weather, Manila Airport officials said.

Other domestic and international flights were operating normally.

At least one bridge in Nueva Ecija Province was washed away by a river which overflowed its banks, NDCC spokesmen said.

No estimates of the damage to crops and property were immediately available.

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CSO: 4200/1422a

FARMERS APPEAL TO HOUSE SPEAKER ON U.S. SUGAR SUPPLY RELEASE

BK041210 Bangkok Television Service in Thai 1300 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] The U.S. Department of Agriculture's releasing its sugar stockpile at low prices has caused a drop in sugar prices on the world markets, seriously affecting Thailand's sugarcane and sugar industry. Somphap Siworakhan, secretary general of the Sugarcane Planters Federation of Thailand, led a group of 30 sugarcane planters to a meeting with Speaker of the House of Representatives Chuan Likphai at the Parliament building today. The group appealed for help with their problem.

[Begin recording] [Chuan] I will bring their problem to the government's attention as soon as possible. I will ask the government to give them an answer on measures to solve the problem quickly. The government cannot delay for months. I will ask the Parliament secretary to write to the secretary general of the cabinet so that the cabinet will be informed of the matter at the weekly cabinet meeting. The government can either set a date for a meeting with the planters association, or with representatives of the group of associations, or even plan measures to take and discuss them with Parliament. It would take too much time to plan a motion or an interpellation for the government to answer on this matter, as we would then have to wait for answers from each ministry concerned. I think it would be better, therefore, to have the government give its answers to Parliament, either outside or during sessions. Parliament can put it on the agenda.

[Somphap] To solve the problem effectively, the government must have an overall picture of the sugarcane and sugar industry system and what it can do to help improve the situation. There are several ways the government can help. It can help reduce production and transportation costs and taxes, for example. [end recording]

It is hoped that the sugarcane price problem will be tackled seriously, especially by Parliament when the relevant motion is introduced for debate next week. Industry Minister Pramuan Saphawasu said Thailand's private sugar industry sector immediately lost 1.5 billion baht from the U.S. dumping its sugar to China. The Industry minister will meet with the U.S. ambassador to Thailand on 8 September--he earlier met with sugarcane planters and sugar mill operators. He said he will not adopt a strong approach but will try to convince the United States to have sympathy for Thailand.

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CSO: 4207/329

PAPERS VIEW CHARGES OF U.S. 'SUGAR DUMPING'

BK071135 [Editorial Report] On 5 September two Bangkok vernacular dailies--THAI RAT and SIAM RAT--carry editorials in Thai on allegations of U.S. sugar dumping and the impact of such measures on Thailand. The page 3 THAI RAT editorial, entitled: "Heart of the Great Ally," notes that Thai sugarcane growers had anticipated that 1986 would be a golden year because sugar prices had increased to 9.4 U.S. cents per pound. They hoped that they would earn about 450 baht per metric ton of sugarcane. "But world sugar prices have dropped again as a result of U.S. dumping--the U.S. commitment to sell 150,000 tons of sugar to China at only U.S.4.75 cents a pound." Continuing, the editorial says the United States will reportedly dump another 250,000 tons on the world market in September, probably bringing world prices down to 3 cents a pound and "causing Thailand to lose as much as 5 billion baht in sugar export revenue."

The THAI RAT editorial says the Thai Government has asked the U.S. ambassador for assistance in this matter and "the U.S. response will show how sincere our great ally is toward us. There has been ample proof of late that the United States works only for its own interests, paying no attention to what the effect might be on others, not even its allies. The United States knew beforehand the damage Thailand would suffer from its sugar dumping but still went ahead and did it, clearly demonstrating its selfish nature."

The page 8 SIAM RAT editorial, entitled "Measures to Counter U.S. Sugar Dumping," also notes that U.S. sugar dumping has brought world sugar prices down to about 3 U.S. cents a pound, depriving Thailand of as much as 5 billion baht in sugar export revenue this year. It notes that the Foreign Ministry is trying to seek U.S. assistance on the matter but points out that resolving the issue by appealing for U.S. assistance is only a temporary solution and might not solve the problem because other countries also have a surplus of sugar.

The editorial says: "Thailand and other sugar producing countries tried to use the International Sugar Council as the mechanism to stabilize world sugar prices, but to no avail. Clearly, long term solutions are the answer, but these do not involve cutting sugar production or the sugarcane

acreage. What the farmers need are supportive measures which will enable them to survive when the sugar prices are low." The SIAM RAT editorial concludes: "What the government could do is consider assistance to the industry in the area of export duties, business tax, land tax cuts and the supply of fertilizer, insecticide, sugarcane stocks, and so forth. This type of assistance would help growers and sugar mills reduce costs, just as the introduction of similar measures in the United States helped their sugar industry."

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CSO: 4207/329

SOVIET SUPPORT FOR SRV SAID TO DIM REGIONAL PEACE HOPES

BK281043 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 27 Aug 86

["Article": "Soviet Attitude Toward Vietnam"]

[Text] The genocidal war in Cambodia has been dragging on because of Vietnam's refusal to withdraw its troops from that country. This is a blatant violation of UN resolutions. Despite condemnation of its inhuman action by the nations of the world, Vietnam remains indifferent and continues to clamor about peace while pressing forward with its campaign to suppress the Cambodian people and send Vietnamese settlers to Cambodia. The prospects for peace in Cambodia are gloomy.

From the recent meeting between the Soviet party secretary general and the new secretary general of the Communist Party of Vietnam, reported by Radio Moscow, one can draw a major conclusion: The Soviet Union will continue to support the Vietnamese people and provide Vietnam with necessary assistance so that Vietnam will achieve its goals in the present tasks. The two sides expressed satisfaction over their bilateral relations and cooperation, which have continued without interruption and been progressively strengthened. They also exchanged views on additional measures to improve the efficiency of trade, economic, scientific, and technical relations and cooperation. Vietnam and the Soviet Union also pledged to join Laos and Cambodia in the arduous fight to turn Southeast Asia into a zone of peace.

Dear listeners, the report on the meeting between the Soviet party secretary general and the Vietnamese party secretary general reflects the Soviet attitude toward its relations with Vietnam. The Soviet Union fully backs Vietnam's war of genocide in Cambodia, making it possible for Vietnam to afford to keep its soldiers there to occupy that country despite the depressed state of Vietnam's economy. Vietnam's farm production is reportedly low, so a large number of its people have fled the country by boat to seek shelter in free world countries, posing a heavy burden around the globe.

The United Nations designated 1986 the international year of peace to alert governments and peoples throughout the world of the price of peace so that they can join together in achieving peace and creating an atmosphere of peace. The Southeast Asian region has long been plagued by killing. A good example is the genocidal war in Cambodia. If the Soviet Union stops aiding Vietnam, peace can certainly be restored in the region. But if the Soviet Union continues to support Vietnam, the prospects of peace are very gloomy.

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CSO: 4207/329

SUPREME COMMAND ON SRV MOVEMENTS IN CAMBODIA

BK040920 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1030 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] The Supreme Command Information Office reported that during the past week Vietnam moved troops in Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey and from other areas to reinforce those in Samraong District of this province. The district now has about 3,000 Vietnamese soldiers and 2,000 Heng Samrin soldiers, backed by a large number of tanks, artillery pieces, and armored personnel carriers. A number of troops has been deployed at the southern end of Route 69 and opposte O Bok pass of Ban Kruat District, Buriram Province, to block operations by CGDK forces. Vietnam also carried out troop rotations and weapons deployments in Sisophon, Mongkolborei, Battambang, and Poipet Districts in Battambang Province.

Concerning the fighting inside Cambodia, CGDK forces mounted offensives against Vietnamese units in Samraong and Kralanh Districts of Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey and in Sisophon, Ratanamondol, and Sangke Districts of Battambang Province. CGDK forces launched massive operations in Kompong Cham, inflicting heavy losses on the Vietnamese, including damage to Vietnamese positions.

Concerning the situation at the Thai-Cambodian border, clashes between CGDK and Vietnamese forces resulted in shells from heavy weapons, fired by the Vietnamese, landing in Thailand's Pong Nam Ron District, Chanthaburi Province. A number of houses were damaged. Vietnamese soldiers made a surprise intrusion to lay mines along the border area. As a result, one Thai villager was wounded by a land mine blast in Nam Yun District, Ubon Ratchathani Province.

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CSO: 4207/329

HALF-YEAR REPORT ON THAI-LAO TRADE EXCHANGES

BK031212 Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 1 Sep 86 pp 1, 16

[Text] According to a report by the Bank of Thailand's northeastern branch, bilateral trade between Thailand and Laos has reached 281.8 million baht during the first half of this year, or an increase of 1.3 percent over the same period last year. Of the amount, 267.6 million baht was Thailand's export earnings, a 16 percent increase. Thailand's exports to Laos are mainly consumer products. Rice, once a major export, has lesser Laotian demand. Since last March, Laos has totally stopped importing rice from Thailand.

Meanwhile, Thailand's imports from Laos during the first half of this year was 14.2 million baht, or 21.4 percent lower than the same period last year. Thailand's imports from Laos are mainly wood and forest products.

The value of Laos' imports from Singapore, Japan, and other countries through Thailand during the first half of this year was 487.7 million baht, an increase of 48.9 percent. However, the value of Laotian exports to other countries through Thailand was 158 million baht, a drop by 7 percent compared to the same period last year.

The Bank of Thailand's northeastern branch said in the report that bilateral trade between Thailand and Laos is expected to expand as Laos is implementing its national development plan and will have to depend on imports for the construction of infrastructure. Laos is also likely to improve its foreign trade system allowing provinces to make decisions on trade exchanges.

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CSO: 4207/329

REAR ADMIRAL DISCUSSES LAO BORDER RELATIONS

BK081216 Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 8 Sep 86 p 2

[Text] Rear Admiral Prasan Chuchinda, commander of the River Patrol Squadron of the Naval Operations Department, disclosed after inspecting the Mekong River operation unit that originally we had planned to reduce its stations. After making considerations, we fould that if the Mekong River operation unit cuts down its force, the people living along the Mekong River will feel lonely and the opposite side will take the opportunity to infiltrate into our soil. So, all the stations have to be maintained.

Asked his opinion about reports that the government will open the Thai-Lao border, Rear Admiral Prasan said that it was good. However, we must have good control. Laos needs many commodities from Thailand and several points along the border under the responsibility of the Mekong River operation unit can be opened.

Rear Admiral Prasan said that border goods smuggling still exists. Smuggling from Laos deals mostly in marijuana because it is widely planted in Laos and there is no ban on such cultivation. Most Thai goods to Laos are seasoning powder, sanitary napkins, rubber shoes, and clothes; all are strategic goods.

Asked about the recent movements of the opposite side, he said that the situation remained unchanged because it is the rainy season. However, the Thai forces still maintain a close watch at all times. There have been some movements of Laos soldiers in some areas, especially at Don Singsou and Don Padek, opposite Bung Kan District of Nong Khai Province, where Lao and Vietnamese forces are deployed.

"A traditional Thai-Lao boat race has been held annually at Ban Phaeng District of Nakhon Phanom Province. But, it will not be held this year because we have been informed by the Lao people that the Vietnamese forces in Laos will not allow the Lao people to cross the border to participate in the traditional boat race," Rear Admiral Prasan said.

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CSO: 4207/329

MAGAZINE LOSES FAITH IN POLITICAL PARTY SYSTEM

BK080918 Bangkok KHAO PHISET in Thai 18-24 Aug 86 p 6

[Editorial: "Reserved Quota"]

[Text] Some people refer to the rank of interior minister as equivalent to "Samuhanayok" which was the most powerful position in the past, whereas the defense minister is equivalent to "Samuhakalahom" the one who wielded the most powerful political base--as military and political power are forever intertwined. Meanwhile, the Finance Ministry is like "the key to economic administration" influencing the economic policies of other ministries.

It is clear that the three ministerial posts are the reserved quota of the prime minister who is a nonelected politician. A prime minister who has the control of the defense, interior, and finance portfolios is in control of the entire bureaucracy. As the political parties have lost the three key ministries to an outsider, they no longer have real control in national administration. Moreover, political parties will at least only be able to retain the present power or enjoy diminishing power while the power base of the outsider will always be expanding.

The loss for so many times of the four political parties in the coalition under General Prem Tinsulanon is very deplorable. This means that the over 200 votes of the political parties is less meaningful than the single voice of General Prem. General Prem is backed by the political parties which won the elections because of support from the people. The defeat of political parties in controlling administrative power means the defeat of the people to the bureaucracy.

By conceding defeat in such an unhonorable manner, the political parties have opened the chance to bureaucratic power to strengthen itself. The fact that the control of the key to administrative power has gone into the hands of General Prem who is a nonpolitician is tantamount to political power being crippled. This trend is detrimental to the political party system. Without any drastic change, the future will see the growing power of the bureaucracy while the people's power vested in politicians or political parties will always be diminishing. The longer the nonpolitician

continues in power, the trend will be more strengthened. It is useless to talk about bureaucratic reform or reform of power structure since it is impossible to hope for such a thing to materialize.

The defeat of political parties this time clearly shows that it is impossible to look up to the parliamentary system in achieving reform and development for the country.

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CSO: 4207/329

MINISTRY PLANS BY-ELECTION AS MP LOSES STATUS

BK281026 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] Interior Minister General Prachuap Suntharangkun said this morning that the Interior Ministry had studied the ruling by the Supreme Court about the status of Mr Khlaeo Norapati. The ruling said Khlaeo was not qualified to run in the 27 July election and had to lose his MP status from the day of the ruling, 25 August. He said the Interior Ministry will prepare for a by-election in Khon Kaen Province within 90 days. It is now drafting a royal decree fixing the date of the by-election and the period for candidacy registration.

The interior minister said Mr Khlaeo Norapati's claim that his MP status is still valid is his due right, and he still enjoys the parliamentary right to seek interpretation by the Constitutional Tribunal. Anyway, the ministry must go ahead with the procedure in accordance with the law. Concerning compensation from Khlaeo Norapati, the interior minister said the law has no clause pertaining to the question of compensation.

Concerning the secret meeting of the parliament yesterday, the interior minister said details of the meeting cannot be reported to the public although the public is greatly interested. Some details, however, may be reported to the public later on if the house committee decides that the public should know.

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CSO: 4207/329

BRIEFS

KING GREETS SRV PRESIDENT--On the occasion of Vietnam's national day, 2 September, his majesty the king has sent a message of congratulations to the SRV president. The message reads: On the occasion of the SRV national day, I would like to extend my congratulations and best wishes for your happiness as well as the prosperity of the Vietnamese people. [Text] [Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 2 Sep 86] /9604

NUMBER OF BORDER REFUGEES--According to a recent report by the Supreme Command Information Office, there are 25,658 Cambodian refugees and illegal immigrants at Khao I-Dang center in Phraya District, Prachin Buri Province. Meanwhile, there are altogether 262,399 Cambodians seeking refuge from war at the Thai-Cambodian border. Of this number, 54,685 are in Sisaket and Surin Provinces; 168,967 in Prachin Buri Province; and 38,747 in Chanthaburi and Trat Provinces. [Text] [Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1030 GMT 3 Sep 86] /9604

CANNED SEAFOOD EXPORTS--According to the Business Economic Department, Thailand exported 4.8 billion baht worth of canned seafood in the first 6 months of this year, representing a 36 percent increase over the same period last year. Canned tuna accounted for 75 percent of canned seafood exports. The United States was the biggest importer of Thai canned seafood exports, which are expected to earn the country 9 billion baht in 1986. [Summary] [Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1030 GMT 20 Aug 86] /9604

ATTACK BY 'COMMUNIST TERRORISTS'--According to police Colonel Kittiphong Mingmoli, police chief of Trang Province, at 1130 on 15 August a group of eight communist terrorists, including a woman, fired their M-16 and NATO rifles at a police checkpoint in Palian District, Trang Province, killing one of the two policemen there. Firing from a pickup truck, the communist terrorists also took four HK and carbines from the check point. Kittiphong said this led him to believe that the motive of the communist terrorists was merely to take police weapons because communist terrorists in Palian District were facing an arms shortage. He said communist terrorists in Palian District now wanted to recruit more members to their ranks which numbered less than 10 and to regain confidence in the area after recent heavy government suppression campaigns and defections to the government. [Excerpt] [Bangkok NAEO NA in Thai 17 Aug 86 p 16] /9604

FOUR WOUNDED BY MINES--According to a report from Aranyaprathet District, Prachin Buri Province, a combined military-ranger volunteer unit led by Lieutenant Colonel Mana Prachakkit providing security for workers building the road between Ban Nong Faek and Ban Ang Sila in Ta Phraya District near the Thai-Cambodian border stepped on landmines about 1 km from the border at 1000 on 16 August. The resulting three explosions wounded four--Sergeant Charoen Thiamkhonbun, Private Amon Phuram, volunteer Sanguan Wanbun, and volunteer Somphong Khammuan. Examination showed that the landmines were of the wooden box and corn husk type [as published] and probably planted by Vietnamese-Heng Samrin soldiers. [Text] [Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 17 Aug 86 pp 1, 12] /9604

TRADE DEFICIT WITH JAPAN--According to the Bank of Thailand, during the first 6 months of 1986 Thailand's trade deficit with Japan was reduced by 36.7 percent compared with the same period of 1985--from 22.9 billion baht in the first half of 1985 to 14.95 billion baht in the first half of 1986. During the period, Thai exports to Japan amounted to 15.4 billion baht, while imports from Japan amounted to 29.9 billion baht. [Summary] [Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1030 GMT 26 Aug 86] /9604

ILLEGAL IMMIGRANTS IN JUL-AUG--According to the Navy secretary, between 24 July and 20 August 209 Vietnamese--87 men, 61 women, and 61 children--arrived in Trat Province by boat. Twelve other Vietnamese arrived at a natural gas drilling platform off the coast of Nakhon Si Thammarat. A total of 98 Lao fled to Thailand across the Mekong River during the period. [Summary] [Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 26 Aug 86 p 12] /9604

6 MONTH RUBBER EXPORTS--According to the Board of Trade, in the first 6 months of 1986 Thailand exported 371,497 metric tons of natural rubber valued at 7,123 million baht, as compared with 328,692 metric tons valued at 6,714 million baht exported in the first 6 months of 1985. [Summary] [Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 25 Aug 86 p 2] /9604

NEW ENVOY TO PRC--The cabinet yesterday approved a Foreign Ministry proposal to appoint Tet Bunnak, deputy permanent secretary for foreign affairs, as ambassador to China replacing Orachun Tanaphong who will become ambassador to Portugal, a reliable source told our reporter last night. Tet Bunnak first visited China at the end of June 1975 when he accompanied former Prime Minister M.R. Khukrit's Thai delegation to China to sign an agreement on establishment of diplomatic relations. Following that, he has made several visits to China to meet with leaders and senior officials. The source said that the Chinese Government has also agreed to the Foreign Ministry's nomination of Tet to the post. Tet is expected to leave for Beijing to assume his new position in early October. [Text] [Bangkok ZHONG HUA RIBAO in Chinese 27 Aug 86] /9604

PRC VICE PREMIER TIAN JIYUN TO VISIT--Tian Jiyun, Chinese vice premier in charge of economic affairs, will lead a delegation to visit Thailand from 21 to 28 October in order to observe the situation of Thailand's economic development and investment cooperation with foreign countries, director general of the Foreign Ministry's Information Department Sawanit Khongsiri told reporters at the Foreign Ministry yesterday. Sawanit also said that during Vice Premier Tian Jiyun's visit to Thailand, both sides will sign a treaty on double taxation avoidance. [Text] [Bangkok XING XIAN RIBAO in Chinese 6 Sep 86 p 4] /9604

CSO: 4205/26

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

SIHANOUK WRITES TO MUGABE ON CAMBODIAN ISSUE

BK311028 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 29 Aug 86

[Report on 12 July message from CGDK President Samdech Norodom Sihanouk to Prime Minister of Zimbabwe Robert Mugabe]

[Excerpt] The Samdech's message says: "On the Cambodian issue, I would like to express sincere and profound gratitude to you and your government for the attention and sympathy accorded to our current struggle for national liberation from Vietnam's aggression and occupation.

"I would like to point out that there are two aspects of the Cambodian issue in the Nonaligned Movement: The issue of Cambodia's seat and legitimacy within the movement, of which Cambodia was one of the founding members; and the question of how to get Vietnam to stop its aggression and occupation in Cambodia.

"1. You are well aware that following the SRV aggression and occupation in Cambodia, the host country and chairman of the sixth summit of heads of state and government of nonaligned countries in Havana in September 1979 illegally and arbitrarily decided to deprive Democratic Kampuchea of its seat and legitimacy within the Nonaligned family. This decision was very unjust because it rewarded Vietnam, the aggressor and also a member of the movement, and punished the victim, that is Democratic Kampuchea. It did not help Cambodia to oppose Vietnam the aggressor. This decision not only violated a sacred principle but also created a danger for the unity and solidarity within our movement, which aims at opposing imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, hegemonism, foreign aggression and occupation, and racism; remaining outside the superpower blocs to defend national independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, and security of nonaligned countries; and eliminating all kinds of foreign interference and intervention in other countries' internal affairs or the use of force or threat in international relations.

The message also says: 'To this day, Democratic Kampuchea's seat has remained vacant in the Nonaligned Movement under the pretext that there has been no decision altering the Havana decision. This is tantamount to recognizing that this decision was legal. You will certainly agree with me that this arbitrary decision is unacceptable, only by declaring that this decision is null and void can justice and order be restored.

"2. To show that our movement still remains faithful to the sacred principles and solemn ideals stated in Bandung and Belgrade, to strengthen unity and solidarity within the movement, and to eliminate the danger threatening all member countries, the eighth conference of heads of state and heads of government of nonaligned countries should restore Democratic Kampuchea's seat in the movement and resolve the Cambodian issue resulting from Vietnam's aggression and occupation.

"In every conflict or difference among various member countries, the Nonaligned Movement ought to give all parties to the conflict an opportunity to express their views and then move these parties to advance toward a political solution to the problem. It is with this view that the CGDK, which has consistently adhered to the policy of independence, peace, and nonalignment, and which has always been sincere to the nonaligned principles and the UN Charter, has suggested to Vietnam an 8-point proposal to resolve the Cambodian issue politically.

"Our proposal allows Vietnam to withdraw its forces from Cambodia with honor and dignity because, on the one hand, this proposal paves the way for a national reconciliation among all Cambodian parties and, on the other, a reconciliation between Cambodia and Vietnam. This proposal takes into account the interests of the Cambodian nation and people, those of the Vietnamese nation and people, and those of peace, security, and stability in Southeast Asia and the Asia-Pacific region. This proposal is in line with UN resolutions on the Cambodian issue, the UN Charter, and the nonaligned principles. Through this concession to Vietnam and the regime it has set up in Phnom Penh, the CGDK has shown its resolute intention of resolving the Cambodian issue politically. This unprecedented attitude reflects our desire to live peacefully with national independence, freedom, and territorial integrity, and with good relations with Vietnam without grudges but only sincere friendship on the basis of equality, mutual respect, and mutual interests.

"However, it is very regrettable that the SRV has paid no attention to this reasonable voice and rejected our proposal. By acting this way, Vietnam has given us no other choice but to continue our struggle to liberate our fatherland from being annexed and included into an Indochinese federation under Vietnam's control. If we stop fighting, Cambodia will no longer be a nation because we will be absorbed within a few generations. We are determined to continue our just struggle because we have been encouraged by the increasing support of the international community and major successes we have scored on the battlefield as successively reported by independent newspapers."

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CSO: 4212/101

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

VODK RAPS USSR SUPPORT FOR SRV AGGRESSION

BK060830 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 5 Sep 86

["News Commentary": "The Soviet Union has Further Tried to Legitimize the Vietnamese Aggression in Cambodia"]

[Text] Rudolf F. Alekseyev, deputy secretary general of the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs, arrogantly stated in Singapore on 2 September that the ASEAN countries must hold negotiations with the Heng Samrin government.

This statement by the Soviet official clearly shows that the Soviet stand on the Cambodian problem has not changed. The ASEAN nations and the entire world has clearly seen that the so-called Heng Samrin regime was spawned from the barrel of a gun with the assistance of more than 250,000 Vietnamese aggressor troops supported by the Soviet Union. The so-called Heng Samrin regime is, in fact, the Vietnamese aggressors' regime because its soldiers are Vietnamese and all other administrators from the highest to the lowest levels are Vietnamese. Heng Samrin and a handful of his colleagues installed in Phnom Penh by the Vietnamese are just a mask to conceal the Vietnamese aggression in Cambodia. They have no rights and no power in the Vietnamese aggressors' scheme of things in Cambodia. They only echo whatever they are ordered to by the Hanoi authorities. They dare not say anything that exceeds the Vietnamese orders. Briefly speaking, these puppets in Phnom Penh are just the Vietnamese parrots. Therefore, no matter how hard the Soviet deputy secretary general might try to upgrade the status of these Vietnamese henchmen, he cannot conceal their true position as out-and-out henchmen serving the Vietnamese aggression against Cambodia. In point of fact, this Soviet attempt only convinces the world community, particularly the countries in the area, that the Soviet Union has not abandoned its aggressive and expansionist ambitions against the region. The Soviet Union continues to help and join with Vietnam in committing aggression against Cambodia in order to enable Vietnam to annex Cambodia and set up an Indochinese federation for use by the Soviet Union as a springboard in further implementing its aggressive and expansionist strategy in Southeast Asia and the Asia-Pacific region.

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CSO: 4212/101

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

VODK COMMENTARY VIEWS NONALIGNED SEAT

BK070510 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Station commentary: "The Hanoi Vietnamese Aggressors Have No Right to Call for Vacancy of the Cambodian Seat in the Nonaligned Movement"]

[Text] At the current 8th nonaligned summit conference, the Hanoi authorities and a number of Soviet satellites have busily tried to prevent the summit conference from discussing the problem of the Cambodian seat and the problem of the Vietnamese aggression against Cambodia, claiming that this is in order to prevent disunity within the Nonaligned Movement. They have done this in an attempt to bury the Cambodian problem, prevent others from condemning Vietnam and demanding the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia, and keep the Cambodian seat in the Nonaligned Movement vacant.

This is a flagrant attempt to destroy nonaligned principles by further dragging this movement to serve the Vietnamese-Soviet policy of aggression and expansion. What right do Vietnam and its allies have to call for a decision to keep the Cambodian seat vacant?

1. [as heard] The Hanoi authorities are the aggressors. At the end of 1978, they sent tens of thousands of troops to invade Democratic Kampuchea--an independent and sovereign state--in a most arrogant and truculent manner. This aggression seriously and flagrantly violated the nonaligned principles and all the norms governing international relations. Moreover, the Vietnamese aggression in Cambodia not only affects the survival of the Cambodian nation and race but also destroys peace, security, and stability in Southeast Asia and the Asia-Pacific region.

During the past almost 8 years, despite the fact that the UN General Assembly, the nonaligned conferences, and the world community have continually demanded the total and unconditional withdrawal of the Vietnamese aggressor troops from Cambodia in order to let the Cambodian people decide their own destiny, still the Hanoi authorities have remained indifferent. Hundreds of thousands of Vietnamese troops have continued to occupy Cambodia and the Vietnamese aggressors have continually sent more fresh troops from Vietnam to Cambodia. This is another act opposing the norms governing international relations and the nonaligned principles.

Vietnam is a member of the Nonaligned Movement. The Hanoi authorities are duty-bound to respect, abide by, and defend the nonaligned principles, particularly the principle of respect for each other's sovereignty and territorial integrity and the principle of nonaggression and noninterference in each other's internal affairs. Vietnam should not have stationed hundreds of thousands of troops in Cambodia. In fact, since Vietnam is the defendant, it should be expelled from the movement for violating and opposing the principles of the Nonaligned Movement, for committing an aggression against and occupying Cambodia, and for destroying peace, security, and stability in Southeast Asia, the Asia-Pacific region, and the whole world.

For this reason, Vietnam has no right to raise the question of keeping the Cambodian seat vacant in the Nonaligned Movement. As for Cambodia, it is:

1. An independent and sovereign state and a founding member of the Nonaligned Movement. Cambodia has been a nonaligned member since the birth of this movement, that is it became a member of the movement long before Vietnam.

2. Cambodia has always been loyal to and strictly abided by the nonaligned principles. It has also actively defended the movement's principle. Democratic Kampuchea's foreign policy is based on the nonaligned principles.

3. Democratic Kampuchea is the victim of the Vietnamese aggression which is supported by the Soviet international expansionists. Democratic Kampuchea's struggle for the past almost 8 years is to defend not only the survival of the Cambodian nation and race alone, but also the norms governing international relations, the principles of the Nonaligned Movement, and peace, security, and stability in Southeast Asia and the Asia-Pacific region.

Based on all these qualifications, Democratic Kampuchea should have enjoyed the full support of the Nonaligned Movement of which it has been a member since the beginning. The Nonaligned Movement should not have allowed Vietnam and the countries which are Soviet satellites to launch their schemes to further prevent Democratic Kampuchea from taking its seat in the movement. It is known to all that Cuba's decision depriving Democratic Kampuchea from attending the 6th summit conference in Havana was an illegal decision taken unilaterally by Cuba without the concensus from the heads of state and heads of government of other countries. This decision was taken against the will of the majority of the nonaligned member countries which support Democratic Kampuchea. Therefore, the decision to keep the Democratic Kampuchean seat vacant was not the decision of that summit. It was just Cuba's decision imposed on others through its authority as the host country and the chairman of the conference. This is an unjust decision and a flagrant violation of the nonaligned principles. It is a void decision. For this reason, the current summit conference in Harare should have restored Democratic Kampuchea's legitimate seat and actively supported Democratic Kampuchea--a loyal member and the victim--in order to contribute to putting a quick end to the Vietnamese war of aggression in Cambodia as well as to restoring peace, security, and stability in Southeast Asia and the Asia-Pacific region. The best measure is for the nonaligned countries to jointly pressure Vietnam to accept the 8-point peace proposal put forth by the CGDK on 17 March 1986 for a political settlement of the Cambodian problem. This 8-point proposal is the best measure for

settling the Cambodian problem through political means since it benefits both Cambodia--the victim--and Vietnam--the aggressor--as well as all countries in Southeast Asia and the Asia-Pacific region.

If Vietnam agrees to settle the Cambodian problem in accordance with this 8-point proposal, peace will certainly be restored in Cambodia and Vietnam. Moreover, Southeast Asia and the Asia-Pacific region will enjoy peace and stability. It is the duty of the Nonaligned Movement to defend its own principles and the interests of small and weak countries--particularly its member countries--as well as peace, security, stability, and international order in the world.

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COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

VODK COMMENTS ON CAMBODIA'S NONALIGNED SEAT

BK080738 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Station commentary: "The Decision To Continue To Keep the Cambodian Seat in the Nonaligned Movement Vacant Affects the Influence of and Confidence in the Movement"]

[Text] All nonaligned countries still remember very well the event of the 1979 summit conference during which Cuba--a Vietnamese ally--arbitrarily decided to keep the Democratic Kampuchean seat in the Nonaligned Movement vacant. Cuba made this decision unilaterally without any consensus. This decision violated the essence and spirit of the nonaligned principles which resolutely oppose acts of aggression and interference in other states' internal affairs. Such a decision is a completely illegal decision. This is why many countries at the nonaligned summit conference held in Havana in 1979 expressed their disagreement with Cuba--the host country--and 20 member countries jointly made a written protest to Cuba regarding this arbitrary decision. Moreover, one member country withdrew from this movement due to disagreement with this unjust decision.

At the 8th summit conference in Harare, many nonaligned countries called on the movement to reconsider this problem, that is they want the movement to restore the Cambodian seat in the movement in order to give justice to Cambodia--a founding member of the movement which has been unjustly victimized by the aggression of the Hanoi authorities. However, it is regrettable that the Cambodian seat has been kept vacant due to the maneuvering of Vietnam and its allies claiming that there is no consensus on this matter. They have tried to bury the Cambodian problem and prevent genuinely nonaligned countries from raising up the problem of the Cambodian seat and the Vietnamese aggression for discussion under the pretext of fearing disunity within the movement. They even dared accuse the nonaligned countries which wanted to discuss the Cambodian problem of trying to destroy the movement's internal unity. This is a very ridiculous and most despicable act. Did Cuba implement the principle of consensus when it decided to keep the Cambodian seat vacant? No, it did not. Who were the cause of disunity within the movement to the point that a member country withdrew from the movement? Wasn't the cause Cuba, Vietnam, and a handful of their allies?

Vietnam has used the pretexts of fearing disunity and of consensus in an attempt to legitimize Cuba's unjust decision to keep the Cambodian seat vacant. This act seriously affects the confidence in the movement and destroys the influence and prestige of our Nonaligned Movement. If such a situation is allowed to drag on, what will happen to the influence and prestige of our movement? What will happen to the internal unity of the movement? Obviously, the influence of the movement in the international arena will dwindle even more and disunity within the movement will widen because the overwhelming majority of the nonaligned countries will not allow Vietnam and a handful of Soviet allies to trample upon and violate the principles of the movement at will.

It is necessary for our Nonaligned Movement to consolidate its role and principles, particularly the principles of resolutely opposing acts of aggression and expansion, of mutual respect for all states' sovereignty and territorial integrity, and of noninterference in any state's internal affairs. The movement must also strengthen its role in defending member countries, particularly small and weak countries, thus preventing them from being invaded and oppressed at will. Only by so doing will the influence of the movement and the goals and aspirations of the founders be preserved and will we be able to prevent Vietnam and a handful of Soviet allies from turning the movement into one serving the Soviet aggressors and their allies.

Democratic Kampuchea--a founding member of the movement which has always been loyal and abided by the principles of the movement--sincerely hopes that the movement will seek all measures to give it justice by restoring its seat in the movement in the future. At the same time, it hopes that all genuinely nonaligned countries will further support the CGDK's 8-point peace proposal and continue to pressure Vietnam to accept this proposal and agree to join in negotiations to settle the Cambodian problem through political means by withdrawing its aggressor troops totally and unconditionally from Cambodia in accordance with the sacred principles of our Nonaligned Movement.

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COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

VODK ON SRV DEFEAT AT NONALIGNED SUMMIT IN HARARE

BK090612 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Station commentary: "The Hanoi Vietnamese Were Very Much Defeated at the Eighth Nonaligned Summit in Harare"]

[Text] Before and at the opening of the eighth nonaligned summit in Harare, Vietnam and a number of accomplices of the Soviet Union busily carried out maneuvers to try to stop the Cambodian issue from being discussed at this summit. However, despite these dark maneuvers by Vietnam and its accomplices, Vietnam did not escape condemnation from the overwhelming majority of genuine nonaligned countries. Heads of state, heads of government, and delegates from these countries firmly denounced and condemned Vietnam's aggression and occupation in Cambodia and firmly demanded that Vietnam withdraw all its aggressor forces from Cambodia to let the Cambodian people decide their destiny themselves. They also expressed resolute support for the CGDK's 8-point proposal to resolve the Cambodian issue politically.

On the first day, in his opening address, Robert Mugabe, prime minister and chairman of the nonaligned summit, expressed firm opposition to Vietnam's aggression and occupation in Cambodia. He said foreign intervention in Cambodia and Afghanistan should be ended quickly to let people in these two countries decide their destiny themselves. In the following days, Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad expressed great disappointment because the Democratic Kampuchean delegation was not seated at this summit. He called for the restoration of Democratic Kampuchea's seat within the Nonaligned Movement. He said the CGDK's 8-point proposal has provided an important basis in the search for a comprehensive and definitive political solution to the Cambodian issue. The prime minister strongly demanded that the Hanoi Vietnamese seriously reconsider this proposal.

Chairman of the SFRY Presidium Sinan Hasani said Yugoslavia firmly demanded the immediate withdrawal of Vietnamese aggressor forces from Cambodia and Soviet aggressor forces from Afghanistan and respect for the right of these two people to determine their destiny themselves freely and independently. He said the 8-point proposal recently put forward by the CGDK is a constructive initiative and should receive our movement's support.

Singapore Foreign Minister Dhanabalan said as a founding member of the movement and one which has been part of the movement many years before Vietnam, the CGDK deserves special support from the Nonaligned Movement. He stressed that the movement's weak point resides in punishing Cambodia, a victim of aggression, by excluding it from the movement and rewarding Vietnam, the aggressor, by preserving its membership in the movement.

Indonesian Vice President Wirahadikusumah Umar said the almost 8-year-old war in Cambodia violates a major principle of the Nonaligned Movement, that is the principle of not interfering and intervening in internal affairs and political and economic regime of independent countries. He also supported the CGDK's 8-point proposal to resolve the Cambodian issue politically. He said this proposal is a constructive plan for talks to resolve the Cambodian issue. This proposal is in line with the ASEAN view which considers that the Cambodian issue should be resolved by the Cambodian people themselves.

Nepalese King Birendra expressed great regret over wars in Cambodia and Afghanistan. He said it is ridiculous that innocent Cambodian people should be victims of Vietnam aggression.

Nigerian President Ibrahim Babangida, Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda, Kuwaiti Deputy Prime Minister Sheik Sabah al-Ahmad, Egyptian Foreign Minister Boutros Chali [title as heard], and Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yasin Ramadan expressed their countries' firm opposition to Vietnam's aggression and occupation in Cambodia. They demanded the withdrawal of Vietnamese aggressor troops from Cambodia to let the Cambodian people decide their destiny themselves.

Delegates from Bangladesh and Guinea said only the withdrawal of foreign forces, that is Vietnamese and Soviet aggressor forces from Cambodia and Afghanistan, can resolve these two issues. In their addresses, representatives from Equatorial Guinea, Somalia, and Malta expressed warm sympathy and solidarity with the Cambodian and Afghan people in their struggle against foreign aggressors.

Deputy Foreign Minister of the Philippines (Jose Icles), who attended the summit as an observer, circulated a message appealing to nonaligned countries to support the CGDK's 8-point proposal to resolve the Cambodian issue politically. He also expressed regrets that Democratic Kampuchea's seat at the Nonaligned Movement's meeting in New Delhi was left vacant and still remains vacant at this summit. He pointed out that the decision to leave Democratic Kampuchea's seat vacant in Havana in 1979 was illegal.

So, despite their maneuvers to bury the Cambodian issue at this summit, Vietnam and its accomplices have been greatly disgraced from the beginning to the end of the conference. This shows that the overwhelming majority of correct nonaligned members cannot remain idle or be indifferent to Vietnam's act of aggression in Cambodia because this aggression is a most insolent violation of nonaligned principles. These countries consider that it is their duty to defend the Nonaligned Movement's principles and to safeguard peace, security, and stability in the world.

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VODK CALLS FOR STRENGTHENING OF NONALIGNED MOVEMENT

BK290524 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Station editorial: "The Cambodian People Hope That This Year's Nonaligned Summit will Strengthen the Role and Sacred Principles of the Movement"]

[Text] The eighth summit of the Nonaligned Movement will be held in Harare, Zimbabwe, on 1 September 1986. This year's summit is special. On the one hand, this is the 25th anniversary of the Nonaligned Movement; and on the other, it is also the International Year of Peace. Therefore, all members of the Nonaligned Movement sincerely hope that this summit will be successful and able to resolve important world problems relating to the movement's influence and the destiny of every member of the movement.

The Nonaligned Movement was born in 1961 in accordance with the principles of the 1955 Bandung Conference. This movement rallies various countries which do not side with any bloc or superpower. These countries are independent and neutral and want to live according to their means and their choice without pressure from outside.

The Nonaligned Movement set up its sacred principles, including the 5-point principle of peaceful coexistence, which firmly defend the interests and survival of all member countries, particularly the overwhelming majority of small, medium, and weak countries. This has given our movement great prestige and influence in the world. Only since 1979 have our movement's prestige and influence been tarnished because a handful countries have violated the movement's sacred principles and allowed our Nonaligned Movement to serve the superpowers' interests.

At the movement's summit in 1979, Cuba violated the consensus principle and the duty to defend the 10-point Bandung principle, which is to oppose aggression of one country against another. It barred Democratic Kampuchea, a rightful member of the movement, from attending the summit and arbitrarily decided to leave Democratic Kampuchea's seat in the movement vacant. This brutal act of Cuba angered the overwhelming majority of nonaligned countries. One member even resigned from the movement. Another 20 issued a statement opposing this wrong Cuban decision. Therefore, the act of Cuba-Vietnam and a handful of their accomplices is one that is clearly destroying the movement. It has tarnished the movement's prestige and influence and has regrettable split the movement.

Democratic Kampuchea, a rightful and innocent member of the movement, one of the movement's founding members, sincerely hopes that this summit will resolve all these problems by giving justice to Cambodia, the victim of Vietnam's brutal and savage aggression, and strengthen our movement's sacred principles. Only when all nonaligned countries continue to firmly oppose aggression and attempts to get the movement to serve acts of aggression or the interests of a bloc or superpowers can the movement's principles be preserved and strengthened to defend all member countries, particularly the small and weak ones. Only this way can solidarity within the movement be firmly preserved. Otherwise, a handful of countries, accomplices of Vietnam the aggressor, will continue to meddle in the movement, further spoil the atmosphere of the movement and split its solidarity even more. This is because the overwhelming majority of genuine nonaligned countries will not allow Vietnam and its accomplices to destroy the movement.

Democratic Kampuchea is a small country and does not want to fight with anybody. This is why despite being an unjust victim of Vietnam's aggression, the CGDK still strives to find a political solution to the Cambodian problem by putting forward the 8-point peace proposal to resolve the issue politically. This proposal has been considered by the world as flexible, reasonable, much in favor of the Vietnamese, and which could lead to a political solution to the Cambodian problem.

The Cambodian people, therefore, hope that the Nonaligned Movement will cooperate with the United Nations and other international organizations to advance for a political solution to the Cambodian issue on the basis of this 8-point peace proposal and UN resolutions. This is the way to strengthen the movement's role and principles and to contribute to safeguarding peace, security, and stability in Southeast Asia and the Asia-Pacific region.

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COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

VODK CARRIES OPEN LETTER TO NONALIGNED SUMMIT

BK010839 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 31 Aug 86

[31 August "open letter from the Cambodian people to the eighth summit conference of nonaligned countries in Harare"]

[Text] The eighth summit conference of the nonaligned countries opens in Harare, Zimbabwe, on 1 September. The Cambodian people, who have been victimized by the Hanoi authorities' extremely destructive war of aggression, appeal to this summit to pay attention to the Cambodian problem and restore Democratic Kampuchea's seat in this movement.

As is known to the majority of the nonaligned countries, Democratic Kampuchea--an independent, unified, peaceful, and neutral state and a founding member of the Nonaligned Movement--has been invaded and occupied by tens of thousands of the Hanoi authorities' troops. This aggression is a flagrant violation of the Nonaligned Movement's principles and all norms governing international relations, including the UN Charter. Worse still, Democratic Kampuchea, which is the victim of the Vietnamese aggression, has suffered even more due to the maneuvers of a small group of sham nonaligned countries that are the henchmen of the Soviet international expansionists. This is a most unjust act and a serious violation of nonaligned principles.

The Hanoi authorities' war of aggression in Cambodia is not of the ordinary sort known to the world. It is a most barbarous and cruel war of aggression and extermination directed against the Cambodian race, an event unprecedented among mankind. The Hanoi authorities have used every means possible to massacre the Cambodian people--conventional weapons and man-made famine, mobilizing our people to work to serve their war of aggression in rugged and mountainous areas and war zones, and even biochemical weapons. So far, millions of our Cambodian people, male and female, and young and old alike, have been killed. At the same time, the Hanoi authorities have sent more than 700,000 Vietnamese nationals to settle in Cambodia. These Vietnamese settlers have joined hands with the Vietnamese aggressor troops and personnel in bullying and oppressing the Cambodian people.

Briefly speaking, during the past nearly 8 years, the Cambodian people have suffered in a most miserable way, unprecedented in the 2000-year history of Cambodia.

Despite the fact that the world community and the UN General Assembly have adopted seven consecutive resolutions instructing the Vietnamese authorities to withdraw all their aggressor troops from Cambodia to let the Cambodian people decide their own destiny, the Hanoi authorities have not complied with this. On the contrary, they have carried on this war of aggression and racial extermination more barbarously and cruelly. Therefore, the Hanoi authorities are enemies not only to the Cambodian nation and people but also to the entire world community. They have trampled upon and violated international law and the UN Charter and destroyed nonaligned principles. Thus, they should no longer be allowed to remain a member of this movement.

Before the opening of the eighth nonaligned summit conference, while refusing to accept the flexible and reasonable 8-point proposal of the CGDK, the Hanoi authorities and their cohorts launched maneuvers to prevent others from discussing the Cambodian question at this summit. This is an attempt to conceal the cruel war of aggression in Cambodia, clearly attesting that Vietnam does not want to solve the Cambodian problem politically. It has stubbornly carried on its war of aggression in Cambodia. Therefore, we, the Cambodian people who have suffered seriously for the past nearly 8 years, will certainly continue to suffer.

We would like to appeal to all the heads of state, heads of government, and representatives of the genuinely nonaligned countries attending this summit to please raise your voices in condemning the Hanoi authorities more vigorously and endeavor to enable this movement to play a greater, more significant role in contributing to putting a quick end to the Cambodian people's misery, particularly to forcing the Hanoi authorities to accept the recent 8-point CGDK proposal for a political settlement of the Cambodian problem. This proposal is flexible and reasonable and truly aims at reconciling the Cambodian nation and bringing about a permanent and comprehensive settlement to the Cambodian problem. It does not affect the Hanoi authorities--the aggressors--or anyone else. On the contrary, if the Hanoi authorities accept this proposal, the Cambodian nation and people will be able to enjoy peace and reunite within their national union, while the Vietnamese nation and people will also enjoy peace and happiness with a chance to avoid being sent to fight and die in Cambodia and to rebuild their economy--ruined during the long war--and Southeast Asia and the Asian-Pacific region will regain peace, security, and stability. The 8-point proposal is the best measure for solving the Cambodian problem politically.

The Cambodian people, who trust the Nonaligned Movement and have strictly abided by nonaligned principles, greatly hope that the majority of delegates, who genuinely cherish nonaligned ideals, will pay keen attention to this sincere request of ours. It is the duty of the movement to defend the interests of the small countries, particularly its members, and to oppose aggressors and expansionists.

In conclusion, we, the Cambodian people, wish the nonaligned summit in Harare total success in strengthening the principles of the Nonaligned Movement, thus preventing the small number of countries that are Soviet satellites from diverting this movement to serve their aggressive and expansionist policy.

[dated] Cambodia, 31 August 1986

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COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

VODK REPORTS INDONESIAN MINISTER COMMENTS ON VIETNAM

BK290756 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 28 Aug 86

["News commentary": "Mr Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja said that Vietnam does not want to resolve the Cambodian problem through negotiations"]

[Text] During a 26 August stopover in Bangkok on his way to attend the eighth nonaligned summit conference in Zimbabwe, Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja said that the Hanoi authorities were taking an even tougher stand on the CGDK's 8-point peace proposal. This shows that Vietnam does not want to resolve the Cambodian problem through negotiations. He said that this Vietnamese position was revealed at a meeting between Indonesian and Vietnamese officials in Jakarta last week.

This remark by Mr Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja is correct. Vietnam does not want to hold negotiations to resolve the Cambodian problem through political means. Further it has occupied Cambodia in an attempt to realize its desire to totally annex Cambodia in accordance with its aggressive and expansionist strategy.

Vietnam's remarks about its desire to meet and hold talks with this or that country are not aimed at resolving the Cambodian problem.

Therefore, the only way out is for all the Cambodian patriotic resistance forces to carry on their armed struggle and world public opinion to further exert economics, political, diplomatic, and all other pressures on Vietnam in order to force it to seek a resolution of the Cambodian problem through political means by withdrawing its aggressor troops totally and unconditionally from Cambodia and let the Cambodian people decide their own destiny in accordance with the UN resolution.

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COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

VODK VIEWS INDOCHINESE MINISTERS' COMMUNIQUE

BK041024 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Station editorial: "The Real Meaning of Hanoi's 18 August 1986 Communique"]

[Text] On 17 and 18 August 1986, the Vietnamese aggressors ordered their puppets in Vientiane and administrative personnel in Phnom Penh to go to Hanoi to accept the so-called communique of the 13th meeting of the Indochinese foreign ministers. What is the significance of Hanoi's statement?

Before examining the contents of this communique, we ought to consider the circumstances in which it was issued. The first paragraph of the Hanoi statement says that, during the past 8 years, events have developed most favorably for the three Indochinese countries. This affirmation is truly comical because everyone knows that in Vietnam the Hanoi regime is facing serious problems in every field. There is no sign that these problems can be resolved. In Cambodia, more than 200,000 Vietnamese aggressor troops are being bogged down deeper and deeper and are moving toward final defeat. But, right from the beginning, Hanoi's 18 August 1986 communique is a piece of open deception.

Later, the Hanoi Vietnamese affirm their goodwill in wanting to resolve the Cambodian issue through negotiations. In speaking of negotiations, there is a problem. Who is to be involved in negotiations? It is clear that on the Cambodian issue the parties to the conflict are, on the one hand, the SRV--the aggressor--and on the other, the CGDK--the victim of aggression. On this point, the Hanoi communique cannot be taken into consideration because Vietnam calls for talks between shadows, that is the so-called PRK and opposing Cambodian groups of individuals. In fact, the Hanoi Vietnamese want people to legitimize their act of aggression in Cambodia by recognizing the Vietnamese authorities in Phnom Penh. Another problem concerns the aim of the negotiations. What are they supposed to achieve?

On this issue, the Hanoi communique clearly shows the Vietnamese leaders' intention, which is to talk to discard the Democratic Kampuchean forces. Is this a genuine intention to negotiate, or just the use talks to achieve what the Vietnamese have failed to gain on the battlefield? Is it not true that if Democratic Kampuchean forces--the main forces fighting the Vietnamese aggressors--are discarded the Vietnamese will occupy Cambodia forever? Vietnam, the aggressor, will exonerated while Democratic Kampuchea, the victim of

Vietnam's aggression, will be punished. Cambodian nationalists certainly cannot accept this Vietnamese condition.

Thus, even if the Hanoi communique is scrutinized time and again, there is nothing to show that the Hanoi Vietnamese want to resolve the Cambodian issue through genuine talks. It is true that in the 18 August 1986 communique the Vietnamese leaders stopped using outdated formulas such as the situation in Cambodia is irreversible or there is no Cambodian problem. The communique also tried to avoid terms that could clash with international opinion, such as imperialist circles or reactionaries. However, despite replacing old formulas with new ones, which have not been used before, the Hanoi communique clearly shows that the Vietnamese aggressive stand to annex Cambodian territory and exterminate the Cambodian race in accordance with their strategy of regional expansion and the global expansion strategy of their Soviet masters has not changed.

As before, the Hanoi Vietnamese continue to believe that:

1. The situation in Cambodia is irreversible, although they did not put these words in writing.

2. The Vietnamese act of aggression and occupation of Cambodia is a fait accompli; the international community should, therefore, accept this situation by recognizing the Vietnamese authorities in Phnom Penh. Furthermore, the Hanoi statement shows that, since they cannot eliminate Democratic Kampuchean forces militarily, the Hanoi Vietnamese have reverted to using deceitful political and diplomatic maneuvers as important means to eliminate the Democratic Kampuchean forces through maneuvers to split the CGDK. Along with this, the Vietnamese will continue the policy of splitting ASEAN and the international front supporting the Cambodian people's just struggle. At the same time, the Hanoi communique clearly shows that the Hanoi Vietnamese have not abandoned their deceitful, tricky maneuvers. They continue to claim that they want to restore normal relations with neighbors, particularly China and Thailand. However, the Chinese Government has already denounced and condemned the deceitful maneuvers of the Hanoi Vietnamese. It is certain that the Vietnamese have no sincere intention concerning relations with China. Vietnam's only aim is to get China to accept their occupation in Cambodia in accordance with their slogan of holding firmly to the lower part while massaging the upper part.

The same policy is being applied to the Kingdom of Thailand. Now as in the past, one cannot rely on Vietnamese promises. The sixth chapter of the Hanoi communique says that the conference reaffirms the consistent policy of Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos to respect the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of Thailand in its present borders. However 2 days after this communique, on 20 August, Vietnamese forces in Cambodia violated Thai territory. They attacked Thai Army positions in Samrak village, Trat Province, wounding two Thai soldiers. Furthermore, on 19 August, the Thai Foreign Ministry reported that between 1 July and 8 August 1986, Vietnamese forces in Cambodia shelled Thai territory more than 200 times, killing some Thai soldiers and villagers. All this does not include the number of Thai soldiers and people who have been killed or wounded by mines planted on Thai territory by the Vietnamese.

The Hanoi Vietnamese are experts at lying and deceiving others to the point that public opinion says that if Vietnam makes a promise, it will certainly do something else. Take Pham Van Dong as an example. He solemly promised in Bangkok in September 1978 that the Hanoi Vietnamese would respect the independence and sovereignty of all Southeast Asian countries. However, 2 months later, hundreds of thousands of Vietnamese troops invaded and occupied Democratic Kampuchea by insolently violating international law and the UN Charter.

In sum, there is nothing in the communique of the so-called 13th meeting of the Indochinese foreign ministers to show that the Hanoi Vietnamese have changed their stand of aggression, expansion, annexation of Cambodian territory, and extermination of the Cambodian race by agreeing to negotiate with the CGDK to resolve the Cambodian issue politically on the basis of the CGDK's 8-point peace proposal. In fact, the Hanoi communique was issued to check the influence of the CGDK's 8-point peace proposal, which has been receiving vigorous and increasing support and assistance from many peace- and justice-loving countries the world over. These countries consider this proposal a genuine, reasonable peace plan that takes into account the interests of all parties concerned. It is also the ultimate concession the Cambodian resistance forces can make to the Vietnamese aggressors.

Faced with increasingly powerful pressure on the battlefield in Cambodia, in Vietnam, and in the international arena, the Hanoi Vietnamese have been doing their utmost to use new tricks and maneuvers to dupe and deceive the world to score victory through political and diplomatic maneuvers. Are the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors trying to use the tactic of deceitful negotiations to split and weaken their enemy's strength as they did at the Paris conference in 1968-73?

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COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

VONADK CARRIES VARIOUS BATTLE REPORTS

22-28 August Period

[Editorial Report] (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian monitored by Bangkok Bureau for the reporting period 22-28 August carries the following battle reports:

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 22 August reports that DK forces dispersed the Vietnamese village and commune administrative networks in Sangke District on 16 and 17 August, on north Battambang battlefield on 17 August, in Stoeng Trang District on Kompong Cham battlefield on 18 August, and in Leach District on Leach battlefield on 10 August; ambushed a truck in Baray District on Kompong Thom battlefield on 18 August, a Vietnamese company on Samlot battlefield on 17 August, and a Vietnamese company in Thmar Puok District on 13 August; and conducted various guerrilla activities on Samlot, Kompong Som, western Leach, and north Sisophon battlefields between 29 July and 18 August, killing 28 and wounding 37 Vietnamese soldiers; dismantling 14 village and 2 commune administrative networks; destroying 25 assorted guns, 1 truck, 1 15-meter bridge, 1 C-25 radio, and some materiel seizing 5 guns, 1 C-25 radio, and some ammunition and war materiel; and liberating 4 villages on Kompong Cham battlefield.

According to VONADK at 2315 GMT on 23 August, DK forces dismantled the Vietnamese village and commune administrative apparatuses in Thpong District of Kompong Speu Province on 8 August and in Chamka Leu District or Kompong Cham Province on 17 August; ambushed a Vietnamese platoon in Thmar Puok District on 17 August; and conducted guerrilla activities on Pailin, northwest Phnom Penh, north Sisophon, and Kompong Cham battlefields between 8 and 20 August, killing or wounding 68 Vietnamese soldiers; destroying 2 village and 1 commune administrative networks, 16 weapons, 1 commune office building, and some war materiel; and liberating 2 villages on northwest Phnom Penh battlefield.

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 24 August reports that DK forces attacked the Vietnamese village and commune administrative networks in Kong Pisei District on Kompong Speu battlefield on 20 August, in Angkor Chey and Chhuk Districts on Kampot battlefield on 10 and 15 August, in Sampeou Commune on west Battambang battlefield on 19 August, and in O Dambang Commune on south Battambang battlefield on 19 August; cut 4 sections of railroad track in Rolea P'ier District on Kompong Chhnang battlefield on 20 August; ambushed 3 Vietnamese trucks on Route 4 battlefield on 12 and 13 August; and conducted various guerrilla activities on the Route 4, Takeo, Kompong Chhnang, Koh Kong Leu, and Leach

battlefields between 14 and 20 August, killing or wounding 52 Vietnamese enemies; and destroying 16 village administrative networks, 8 guns, 3 trucks, 56 meters of railroad track, 4 barracks, and some war materiel.

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 25 August reports that DK forces dismantled the Vietnamese village and community administrations in Santuk District of Kompong Thom Province on 11 and 16 August; cut 12 sections of railroad track at Spean Ta Mam and Kaoh Cha on Moung battlefield on 15 August; ambushed a Vietnamese company unit in Santuk District of Kompong Thom Province on 19 August; and conducted various other guerrilla activities on the Moung, Kompong Thom, Sisophon, Pailin, and Kompong Chhnang battlefields between 13 and 21 August, killing or wounding 41 Vietnamese soldiers; destroying 3 village and 1 commune administrative networks, 4 guns, and 240 meters of railroad track; and liberating 5 villages on Kompong Thom battlefield.

According to VONADK at 2315 GMT on 26 August, DK forces dismantled the Vietnamese village and commune administrative apparatuses in Samraong Tong District of Kompong Speu Province on 20 August and in Moung District on 19 and 20 August; cut 240 meters of railroad track on Moung battlefield on 19 August and 400 other meters on 20 August; ambushed a Vietnamese company on Samlot battlefield on 23 August; and conducted various guerrilla activities on Samlot battlefield between 14 and 23 August, killing or wounding 46 Vietnamese soldiers; destroying 5 village administrative networks, 4 weapons, a barrack, and some war materiel.

VONADK on 2315 GMT on 27 August reports that DK forces dismantled the Vietnamese village and commune administrative networks near Angkor Wat in Siem Reap Province on 23 August, in Chamka Leu District on 22 August, in Rolea P'ier District on 19 August, and in Moung District on 23 August; ambushed a Vietnamese battalion in Sot Nikom District and a platoon in Siem Reap District on Siem Reap battlefield on 16 August, and a company unit in Moung District on 23 August; and conducted various other guerrilla activities on east Battambang, Siem Reap, Moung, Kompong Cham, Koh Kong Leu, and western Leach battlefields between 15 and 23 August, killing 41 and wounding 60 Vietnamese soldiers; destroying 10 village administrative networks, 10 weapons, 1 warehouse and 15 barracks; seizing 4 weapons and some ammunition and war materiel; and liberating 1 commune and 8 villages on Siem Reap battlefield.

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 28 August reports that DK forces attacked the Vietnamese administrative networks in Cheung Ek Commune on north Battambang battlefield on 21 August, in Santuk District on 22 and 23 August, and in Kampot District on 21 August; ambushed 3 Vietnamese vehicles on Route 12 on 23 August and a company unit in Kompong Tralach District on 16 August; and conducted various guerrilla activities on Pailin, south Sisophon, west Kampot, and Kompong Chhnang battlefields between 16 and 26 August, killing or wounding 91 Vietnamese soldiers; destroying 1 commune and 9 village administrative networks, 19 weapons, 3 vehicles, 1 barrack, and some materiel; seizing 2 weapons and some ammunition and materiel; and liberating 2 villages on north Battambang battlefield.

29 August-4 September

[Editorial Report] (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian monitored by Bangkok Bureau for the reporting period 29 August-4 September carries the following battle reports:

At 2315 GMT on 29 August VONADK reports that the DK National Army dispersed and dissolved Vietnamese administrative networks in 6 villages in Salavisai Commune, Kompong Svay District, Kompong Thom battlefield, on 20 August; in a commune in Chamka Leu District on 23 August; in 4 villages in the same district on 24 August; in 5 villages in Rolea P'ier District on 19 August and in 2 villages in Baribo District on 18 August; in 15 villages in Kampot Province between 18-21 August; intercepted 2 battalions in Moung on 25 August and another battalion in Phnum Srok District on 19 August; ambushed a truck at Sre Chikor on 24 August and another between Treng and Pailin on 22 August; and conducted various activities on the Kompong Chhnang, Samlot, Pailin, Kampot, Koh Kong Leu, and Moung battlefields between 18 and 26 August, killing 54, including a company commander, and wounding 65 enemy soldiers; dispersing and dissolving administrative networks in 27 villages and a commune; destroying 14 guns, 4 trucks, 2 bicycles, 14 barracks, and some war materiel; seizing 6 guns and some materiel and ammunition; and liberating 4 villages on the Kompong Cham battlefield.

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 30 August reports that the DK National Army attacked and liberated 2 Vietnamese battalion positions and 2 company positions 12 km north of Angkor Wat in Siem Reap Province on 25 August; dismantled Vietnamese administrative networks in Puok District on 18 August, in villages along Route 10 from Snoeng to Boeng Ampil on the west Battambang battlefield on 25 August, in Thmar Puok District on 24 August, and in Phum Srok District on 18 and 19 August; ambushed a Vietnamese company unit moving from Peak Sbek to Ta Ten on the west Battambang battlefield on 24 August; and conducted various guerrilla activities on the north Sisophon, south Sisophon, and Siem Reap battlefields between 19 and 28 August, killing or wounding 115 Vietnamese enemy soldiers and capturing 2 others; destroying and liberating 2 battalion positions and 2 company positions; dispersing administrative networks in a commune and some villages; destroying 47 assorted weapons, a truck, 20 boats, 33 barracks, and some ammunition and materiel; seizing 26 assorted weapons, 7 boats, and some ammunition and materiel; and liberating 6 villages on the Siem Reap battlefields and 4 villages on the west Battambang battlefield.

On 31 August at 2315 GMT VONADK reports that DK forces attacked and dismantled Vietnamese administrative networks in villages and communes in Tuk Meas and Chhuk District on the Kampot battlefield on 22 and 23 August, in Kong Pisei District on 24 and 26 August, in Kakaoh Commune on the Moung battlefield on 26 and 27 August, and in Battambang District on 22 August; cut 3 sections of railroad track in an area between Reang Kesei and Svay Teap on the Battambang battlefield on 26 August; and conducted various guerrilla activities on the Peam Ta, northwest Phnom Penh, Kampot, Moung, and Battambang battlefields between 21 and 28 August, killing or wounding 54 Vietnamese soldiers; destroying 25 village administrative networks, 20 guns, and 35 meters of railroad track; seizing 3 weapons; and liberating 4 villages on the Moung battlefield.

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 1 September reports that DK forces attacked and dismantled Vietnamese administrative networks in Bakan District on 28 August and in Thpong District on 16 August; ambushed 2 Vietnamese battalions in Baray District on 27 August; and conducted various guerrilla activities on the northwest Phnom Penh, Tonle Sap, and south Sisophon battlefields between 12 and 28 August, killing 20 Vietnamese enemy soldiers, including a battalion commander, and wounding 19 others; destroying administrative networks in 5 villages and a commune, 8 guns, a commune office building, a C-25 radio, and 3 barracks; and seizing a rifle.

According to VONADK at 2315 GMT on 2 September, DK forces dismantled Vietnamese administrative networks in Stoeng Trang District on 29 August, in Sandan, Santuk, and Kompong Svay Districts on 26, 27, and 28 August; cut railroad track in an area between Kouk Trom and Tapde on the Moung battlefield on 28 August; ambushed a Vietnamese battalion on the east Battambang battlefield on 28 August; and conducted various guerrilla activities on the Pailin, north Sisophon, Koh Kong Leu, and south Sisophon battlefields between 23 and 28 August, killing or wounding 47 enemy soldiers; destroying administrative networks in a commune and 12 villages, 19 guns, 25 meters of railroad track, 5 barracks, and some ammunition and materiel; and seizing some ammunition.

At 2315 GMT on 3 September VONADK reports that DK forces attacked and dismantled Vietnamese administrative networks in villages and communes along Route 5 on the south Battambang battlefield on 28 and 29 August and in Kompong Svay District on 29 August; ambushed a Vietnamese company on the Samlot battlefield on 30 August; and conducted various guerrilla activities on the Samlot and south Battambang battlefields between 28 and 30 August, killing 13 and wounding 21 enemy soldiers; dismantling Vietnamese administrative networks in 14 villages; destroying 4 weapons and some war materiel.

On 4 September at 2315 GMT VONADK reports that DK forces attacked Varin District seat on 26 August; dismantled Vietnamese administrative networks in Puok District on 27 August; ambushed a Vietnamese platoon on the Koh Kong Leu battlefield on 31 August; and conducted various guerrilla activities on the Koh Kong Leu, Siem Reap, and Moung-Pursat battlefields between 23 August and 1 September, killing 36 and wounding 15 enemy soldiers; dismantling administrative networks in a commune and a village; destroying 32 weapons, a telephone, a map, a weapon warehouse, 2 district office buildings, and some materiel; seizing 10 weapons and some materiel; and liberating 12 villages on the Siem Reap battlefield.

/9716
CSO: 4212/101

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

VONADK--SRV POSITIONS SWEPT IN ANGKOR AREA

BK310204 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 30 Aug 86

[From the "Report From the Various Battlefields" feature]

[Excerpt] Siem Reap Battlefield: On the night of 25 August, our National Army attacked and liberated two Vietnamese battalion positions at Svay Chek and Ta Prav villages and two company positions at Preah Ko and Sambour villages 7 km north of Angkor Wat Temple in Siem Reap District which are the defense systems of the Angkor Wat area and Siem Reap town from the north. As a result:

1. We killed 17 Vietnamese enemies and wounded 29 others, including 1 regiment commander, 1 battalion commander, and 1 platoon commander who was seriously wounded. We destroyed 35 assorted guns, including 1 80-mm mortar, 1 DK-82, 15 AK's, 5 AR-15's, 5 B-40 and B-41's, 5 RPD's, and 3 drum-magazined machine-guns, 33 military barracks, and some war materiel. We seized 26 assorted guns--8 AK's, 1 pistol, 1 drum-magazined machinegun, 2 Goryunov guns, 4 B-40's, 1 B-41, 2 RPD's, and 7 AR-15's--43,295 rounds of AK ammunition, 19 DK-82 shells, 34 rounds of 80-mm mortar shells, 700 machinegun bullets, 1,000 rounds of AR-15 ammunition, 1,160 rounds of Goryunov ammunition, 1 DK-82 stand, [words indistinct], 5 AK pouches, 50 AK magazines, 2 maps, 71 hammocks, 87 sets of military uniforms, 52 rucksacks, and a large quantity of war materiel. We liberated 6 villages--Svay Chek, Kouk Kak, Ta Prav, Preah Ko, Sambour, and Kandal villages--and freed and sent home many Cambodian village and commune administrators and soldiers who have been forced to serve the Vietnamese enemies.

/9716
CSO: 4212/101

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

VONADK REPORTS TOTAL SRV CASUALTIES IN AUGUST

BK020304 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 1 Sep 86

["Tally of the Le Duan Vietnamese Aggressor Troops' losses in August 1986 on all battlefields throughout the country"]

[Text]

1. Koh Kong-Kompong Som battlefield: 108 killed, 105 wounded, total 213.

2. Leach-PEAM Ta battlefield: 135 killed, 90 wounded, total 225.

3. Samlot battlefield: 70 killed, 75 wounded, total 145.

4. Pailin battlefield: 128 killed, 167 wounded, total 295

5. South Sisophon battlefield: 78 killed, 84 wounded, total 162.

6. North Sisophon battlefield: 110 killed, 108 wounded, total 218.

7. The Battambang City and Battambang vicinity battlefield: 86 killed, 105 wounded, total 191.

8. Siem Reap-Route 6 battlefield: 173 killed, 195 wounded, total 368.

9. Kompong Thom-Kompong Cham battlefield: 84 killed, 106 wounded, total 190.

10. Moung-Pursat battlefield: 62 killed, 72 wounded, total 134.

11. Kompong Chhnang battlefield: 31 killed, 37 wounded, total 68.

12. Tonle Sap battlefield: 7 killed, 3 wounded, total 10.

13. Northwest and Southwest Phnom Penh battlefield: 77 killed, 74 wounded, total 151.

14. Southwest Region battlefield: 46 killed, 61 wounded, total 107.

15. Northeast-Eastern Region battlefield: 20 killed, 21 wounded, total 41.

In sum, in August we killed 1,215 Vietnamese aggressors' soldiers and wounded 1,303 others for a total of 2,518 casualties, and captured 5 others alive.

/9716
CSO: 4212/101

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

KHIEU SAMPHAN GREETS MALAYSIAN NATIONAL DAY

BK310747 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 30 Aug 86

[29 August National Day greetings message from Democratic Kampuchean Vice President for Foreign Affairs Khieu Samphan to Malaysian Foreign Minister Datuk Rais Yatim]

[Text] To his excellency Datuk Rais Yatim, Malaysian foreign minister; Kuala Lumpur.

Excellency: On the auspicious occasion of the National Day of Malaysia, on behalf of the Cambodian people and the CGDK, and in my own name, I am greatly honored and very happy to extend to you and, through you, to the friendly Malaysian Government and people our warmest congratulations and best wishes for all-round progress of Malaysia and for happiness of the Malaysian people.

On this auspicious occasion, I would like to express profound thanks for the constant sympathy and support that your excellency and the Malaysian Government and people have given to the cause of the Cambodian people's struggle for national liberation against the foreign aggression and occupation. Malaysia's and other ASEAN countries' active and constant support and assistance constitute a great encouragement for our Cambodian people and national army which are fighting on the battlefield, as well as a valuable contribution to the search for peace in Cambodia and the defense of peace, security, and stability in Southeast Asia, the Asian-Pacific region, and the world. On behalf of the Cambodian people and the CGDK and in my own name, I would like to once again express profound gratitude to your excellency and the Malaysian Government and people for this.

I am convinced that the bond of traditional friendship and cooperation that binds the government of our two nonaligned countries will further strengthen and develop.

Please accept my highest regards.

[Dated] Democratic Kampuchea, 29 August 1986

[Signed] Khieu Samphan, Democratic Kampuchean vice president in charge of foreign affairs.

/9716
CSO: 4212/101

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

BRIEFS

MUGABE'S NONALIGNED MEETING ADDRESS--On 1 September in Harare, Robert Mugabe, president of Zimbabwe and chairman of the Nonaligned Movement, spoke on the Cambodian and Afghan issues while opening the eighth Nonaligned Summit. Mugabe said foreign intervention, that is aggression of Vietnam and the Soviet Union in Cambodia and Afghanistan, should be quickly terminated so that people in the two countries can exercise their right to self-determination. Meanwhile, the official news agency of Zimbabwe reported that Democratic Kampuchea is the only member of the Nonaligned Movement whose seat in the movement has remained vacant because of Vietnamese aggression in Cambodia and the setting up of the Heng Samrin puppet. This agency said that the overwhelming majority of countries the world over, particularly nonaligned countries, have condemned Vietnam's aggression in Cambodia and recognized the CGDK as the legitimate government of Cambodia. [Text] [(Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 4 Sep 86 BK]

DISTRICT SEAT ATTACKED IN SIEM REAP--Siem Reap battlefield: On the night of 26 August, our national army cooperated with our people and Cambodian soldiers forced to serve the Vietnamese in attacking Varin District seat in Kouk Dong Commune in Varin District. We killed 15 Vietnamese enemy soldiers on the spot and wounded some others; destroyed a weapons warehouse containing 30 assorted weapons, 2 district office buildings, and some materiel; and seized 7 AK's, 3 AR-15's, a telephone, a map, 15 hammocks, 15 sets of uniforms, and some materiel. [From the "Report From Various Battlefields" feature] [Excerpt] [(Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 4 Sep 86 BK]

139 SRV SOLDIERS KILLED IN AUGUST--A tally of the military operations conducted by the CGDK forces revealed that from the end of July to the end of August 34 clashes were reported between the CGDK forces and Vietnamese troops on various battlefields in Cambodia. The report said that the 34 clashes took place in Samraong, Rovieng, and Banteay Ampil districts in Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province; Thmar Puok, Sisophon, Ratanamondol, Phnum Srok, Preah Net Preah, Mongkolborei, Battambang, and Sangke districts in Battambang Province; Phnum Kravanh District in Pursat Province; Santuk District in Kompong Thom Province; and Stoeng Trang and Chamka Leu districts in Kompong Cham Province. In sum, 139 Vietnamese soldiers were killed and 108 others wounded against 10 killed and 23 wounded on the CGDK side. The CGDK forces seized a large quantity of arms and war material and burned down two offices

of the Vietnamese soldiers, three ammunition depots, and a rice storehouse. [Text] [Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0500 GMT 4 Sep 86 BK]

SRV POSITION CAPTURED--On the morning of 1 September, our national army raided and liberated a Vietnamese company position on Hill 200 which is part of the defense system of Pailin District on Pailin Battlefield. We killed 64 Vietnamese enemies on the spot, wounded some others, and captured another alive. We destroyed some weapons, ammunition, and war materiel. On the night of 1 September, the Vietnamese enemies sent their soldiers to seize this position from us. But they ran into our ambush and hit our mine field, suffering five killed and five wounded. The survivors fled. [Text] [(Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 7 Sep 86 BK]

THANKS FROM THAI FOREIGN MINISTER--Excellency, I have the honor to thank you for your message dated 12 August, 1986, which expressed congratulations and best wishes to me on my reappointment as minister of foreign affairs of Thailand. Taking note of your precious words, I would like to reassure you of my continued support for the just struggle of the Cambodian people to liberate Cambodia from foreign aggressors. I wish you and the CGDK all-round success in your protracted mission for national liberation. Please accept my highest regards. [Signed] Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila, Thai minister of foreign affairs. [26 August message of thanks from Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila to DK's Khieu Samphan] [Text] [(Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 2 Sep 86 BK]

ENEMY DESERTIONS TO ANS SIDE--According to a Sihanoukist National Army [ANS] Supreme Command report, a total of 61 Heng Samrin soldiers deserted and defected to the ANS side during August. These Heng Samrin soldiers abandoned their units and joined the Cambodian resistance movement on a daily basis. These desertions were prompted by the pressure put on them by the Vietnamese to serve their aggression against Cambodia and also because of the low morale caused by the widespread activities of Cambodian resistance forces in the interior of the country. It was also learned that during August, combatants of the 1st, 2d, and 6th Divisions of the ANS in cooperation with combatants of the KPNLF and the DK sides launched attacks against Vietnamese positions on various battlefields in Battambang, Siem Reap, and Oddar Meanchey Provinces, killing 41 Vietnamese soldiers, wounding 42 others, seizing 18 M-60 shells, 3 rucksacks, and 4 sacks of rice, and destroying 1 motor boat and 15 row boats. Fourteen CGDK soldiers were killed and 12 others were seriously wounded. [Summary] [(Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0500 GMT 2 Sep 86 BK]

13 SRV SOLDIERS KILLED--On 17 August, a company of Cambodian soldiers posted in Chakrei Ting commune, Kampot District, Kampot Province, cooperated with our people and revolted against a company of Vietnamese soldiers who were rounding up our people in Chakrei Ting commune to send them to the battlefield in western Cambodia. Our compatriots opposed the Vietnamese enemy's activity to send our people to die on the battlefield in western Cambodia in accordance with Vietnam's policy to exterminate the Cambodian race. Our compatriots cooperated with our people and revolted against the Vietnamese, killing 13 and wounding 24 Vietnamese soldiers; another four were taken prisoners. It should be recalled that on 28 July, Cambodian soldiers in Kampot provincial

town revolted, killing or wounding some Vietnamese soldiers, and burnt down Vietnamese paddy and rice warehouses containing 25 metric tons of paddy and rice. They also destroyed a lot of war materiel. [Report on Cambodian Soldiers' Mutiny in Kampot Province] [Excerpt] [(Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 28 Aug 86 BK]

ATTACK ON THAI ROADBUILDERS--A report from Thailand says that six Thai roadbuilders were killed yesterday when their truck hit a landmine near the Cambodian border. At the same time, unidentified armed forces also fired on the workers. The incident occurred in Nam Yeun District, opposite Cambodia's Preah Vihear Province. It is not known who committed the attack. However, it is suspected that it was Vietnamese soldiers, who usually intrude into Thai territory to carry out this kind of attack. [Text] [(Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0500 GMT 29 Aug 86 BK]

/9716
CSO: 4212/101

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

SRV FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMISSION DELEGATION ENDS VISIT

BK300632 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0409 GMT 29 Aug 86

[Text] Phnom Penh, 29 Aug (SPK)--The delegation of the CPV Central Committee Foreign Relations Commission led by the commission's vice chairman Pham Dinh Vinh left Phnom Penh yesterday at the end of its 8-day visit to Cambodia.

It was sent off by Prach Sun, vice chairman of the KPRP Central Committee Foreign Relations Commission, and Ngo Dien, SRV's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Cambodia.

During its stay, the delegation was received by Hun Sen, Political Bureau member and chairman of the Council of Ministers and of the KPRP Central Committee Foreign Relations Commission.

On this occasion, Chairman Hun Sen called the Vietnamese delegation's visit to Cambodia an important new step in the development and consolidation of the ties of cooperation between the two parties and peoples.

For his part, Pham Dinh Vinh, who is also vice chairman of the Vietnam-Cambodia Friendship Association, highly appreciated the achievements recorded by the Cambodian people over the past few years in national restoration and reconstruction and voiced his firm belief that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two parties and peoples will further develop and strengthen with each passing day.

The delegation also had cordial meetings with Prach Sun, vice chairman of the KPRP Central Committee Foreign Relations Commission, and Chan Ven, secretary general of the Council of State and chairman of the Cambodia-Vietnam Friendship Association. It visited the Toek Thla vocational training center and the Phnom Penh trading center and went to Svay Rieng Province.

/9604
CSO: 4219/52

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

BRIEFS

THAI BORDER VIOLATIONS THROUGH 25 AUGUST--Phnom Penh, 3 Sep (SPK)--Thai aircraft, including an L-19, A-37, and helicopter, on three occasions overflew the area of the intersection of the three borders and the regions west of Pailin and Smat Deng, between 3 and 5 km inside Cambodia's airspace during the week ending 22 August. At sea, 87 intrusions by Thai vessels were reported in the sectors located between 11 and 59 nautical miles from Kong and Tang Islands. On the ground, in order to provide cover for the criminal infiltrations of the Pol Pot remnants, Thai artillery fired 36 barrages on several areas in Cambodian territory. However, Cambodian border guards put out of action 179 intruders, including 23 who were captured and 49 who surrendered, and seized 139 assorted weapons and some other war materiel. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 0452 GMT 3 Sep 86] Phnom Penh, 6 Sep (SPK)--In a month ending 25 August, 49 reconnaissance flights by Thai L-19's, F-5's, F-16's [as received], and A-3's were reported above many Cambodian border areas adjoining Thailand, including the junction of the three borders, the sectors west of Pailin, north of Anlung Veng, Poipet, west of TaSanh, Yeang Dangkum, and Soda between 2 and 5 km inside Cambodia. At sea, a total of 565 entries by Thai vessels were reported in the sectors between 6 and 32 nautical miles from Kaoh Kong and Kaoh Tang islands. On land, Thai artillery shelled Cambodian border areas to cover infiltrations by Cambodian reactionaries into the country's interior. During the same period, Cambodian armed forces, backed by volunteers from the Vietnamese Army, put out of action 894 intruders; 131 were taken prisoners and 407 surrendered. Furthermore, 338 assorted weapons, 114 mines, and a quantity of war materiel were seized. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 0359 GMT 6 Sep 86] /9604

SRV LABOR MINISTRY DELEGATION--Phnom Penh, 29 Aug (SPK)--A delegation of the Vietnamese Labor Ministry led by Minister Dao Thien Thi arrived in Phnom Penh yesterday on an official visit to Cambodia. They were greeted upon arrival by Chea Soth, planning minister, and other Cambodian officials. Also present was Ngo Dien, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Vietnam to Cambodia. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 0414 GMT 29 Aug 86] /9604

LAO DELEGATION ENDS VISIT--Phnom Penh, 27 Aug (SPK)--The delegation from the Lao Ministry of War Veterans and Social Affairs [as received] led by its Minister Meun Somvichit [title as received], member of the LPRP Central Committee, left Phnom Penh on Tuesday ending its week-long visit to Cambodia. It was seen off by Mam Sabun, Cambodian minister of war veterans and social affairs; and Pheli Khounlaleuk, Lao ambassador to Cambodia. During its stay, the delegation was received by Hun Sen, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of foreign affairs of the PRK, and held talks with Minister Mam Sabun. It visited an invalid center, some orphanages, the National Museum and the Army Museum, and Kompong Speu Province. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 0522 GMT 27 Aug 86] /9604

CSO: 4219/52

READER CRITICIZES POOR QUALITY OF IDEOLOGICAL WORK

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 6 Jul 86 p 1

[Contribute Ideas for the Party Congress column by Hong Minh, Subward 15, Ward 11: "On Ideological Work in the Present Difficult and Complex Situation"]

[Text] In the past period, because of the mistakes made in implementing the party's price-wage-currency policy, the ideological situation among the cadres and people has undergone many complex changes that have affected the confidence of the masses in the party. People everywhere, from bus depots, train stations, small restaurants, and markets to dinner parties and meetings, are talking about the present difficult situation. Some of these are sincere poeple who have voiced constructive criticism. But others are bad elements. The cadres don't seem to have any answers and are letting people say whatever they want. The ideas that have been expressed have painted a picture of ideological confusion. It can be said that this is the first time that our ideological work has failed. This is like a painful defeat in the ideological struggle. It's true that ideological work does have many difficulties today. It's difficult to explain people's concerns about the difficult living conditions, about prices, wages and currency, and about the negative phenomena without going into great detail. Many production installations are tired of carrying on propaganda activities among the masses, and some places are avoiding such activities. Many places are in a state of confusion. They have suggested that higher echelons provide help and specific guidelines, but they have not received practical help. The press, radio stations, and agencies responsible for ideological work are too complacent. They are not "in tune" with reality and have not fulfilled their responsibility in guiding public opinion. Very often, the articles and speeches just copy party resolutions. Few people really think in order to find solutions. There is a lack of ingenuity in explaining things in ways that will satisfy the masses. Moreover, matters are not explained in a frank and sincere manner and so the explanations fail to convince or satisfy the masses. They have not produced any change in mass psychology.

Thus, in carrying on propaganda activities among the masses, I feel that people should talk frankly about the mistakes and the shortcomings of leadership activities. They should tell the truth about the difficulties and the causes of the problems so that the masses have a clear understanding and

contribute ideas to correct the mistakes, solve the problems, and deal with the negative aspects. During the difficult years of the resistance, there were terrible losses in terms of both people and property. But the masses were prepared to accept this because we had carried out the ideological tasks in a detailed, careful, and concrete manner. We analyzed our war losses and weaknesses. We did not conceal the strengths of the enemy. We clearly explained what the people would have to contribute in terms of manpower and property. We told them what we would lose now and what we would gain in the future. The people understood. They sympathized and were ready to follow. At that time, we had not given very many materials rights to the masses, but the masses were prepared to contribute human and material power to the revolution in order to win a glorious victory. Within a single day, some families received two notices informing them that two of their children had been killed in battle. But they were prepared to accept the sacrifice and continued to send their children into the army. There were many such cases in many localities. That shows that propaganda work was carried on among the masses in great depth and in a very concrete manner.

In economic development, there are still many problems, such as prices. There are also many negative ideological aspects that have not been handled well. As as result, it has been difficult to change the situation and overcome the difficulties.

11943
CSO: 4209/815

MEASURES SUGGESTED FOR IMPROVING COOPERATIVE BUSINESS

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 9 Jul 86 pp 1, 4

[Contribute Ideas for the Party Congress column by Hoai Thuong, Subprecinct 17, Precinct 1: "There Must Be Effective Measures To Overcome the Negative Phenomena in Cooperative Business Activities"]

[Text] Recently, based on the general policies, the commercial service, refreshment, metal products, electrical machinery, and other sectors have been organized to carry on cooperative business activities as stipulated by the state. The purpose is to involve the traders and service personnel in collective life and enable the people to contribute to building the country. Through this, it will be possible to control prices and the commodities circulating on the markets.

But now, almost 2 years after implementation, although the cooperative business form has achieved a number of positive results, it has also exposed a number of problems:

Prices are higher than they were before people became involved in cooperative business actvities, and prices continue to rise.

Valuable items are impossible to find or are even scarcer than before.

Too many cadres and workers are employed in cooperative business. This is inefficient.

A number of commercial corporations (which can be called middle-men) have come into existence. They have too many boards and offices and engage in business activities at their own convenience. They deal in import-export goods of equivalent value that are bad for the national economy.

A new class of powerful people has been created because of their control of goods and money. As a result, negative phenomena have occurred and had a bad effect on society.

State tax revenues are insufficient. Even though the state collects 10 percent, it actually gets only 1 or 2 percent after paying wages and putting money into the welfare, expansion, and business funds for the market

corporations. The state doesn't even know how much the market corporations are really earning.

In computing profit margins without having unified guidance, many market corporations have set the margin rates arbitrarily, and the consumers have to accept this.

The municipality issued Directive 48 to separate buying from selling. This has spawned a number of purchasing cadres and employees (and there have been problems with some of these). Some store heads send their friends to purchase commodities or rush to find sources of goods for production and look for distribution points themselves. Thus, today there are many sellers but no buyers. The words "buying and selling" no longer go together. The volume of trade will be low because the shareholders, with their family life, must have other resourceful ways to violate the stipulations in the cooperative business statutes.

There are many negative phenomena, such as authoritarianism, bureaucratic centralism, displays of arrogance, corruption, and theft, in the cooperative business sectors. But during this criticism and self-criticism campaign, the press and the radio and television stations have not said one thing about the cooperative business sector. Is cooperative business really a good form for improving things? That is the question that we must ponder. In my view, we already have Decision 34 for the small industry and handicrafts sector. And so why isn't there a better guideline for the cooperative business sector?

I would like to mention several measures for overcoming the problems:

The sectors that must be involved in cooperative business must be reorganized.

Some organization must be put in charge of the cooperative business activities of the market corporations at the municipal echelon.

Unified stipulations must be issued throughout the municipality on dividing the profits on the goods.

In the cooperative business sector, the staff must be reduced as much as possible.

Each store and shareholder must be given quotas on monthly income or gross profits.

The types of goods that each market corporation can sell must be stipulated. Barter goods in storage and trading import-export goods must be resolutely prohibited.

The receipts and disbursements of the market corporations must be examined regularly.

Any business that does not need to be involved in coopertive business should be disbanded or turned over to private individuals to manage based on the stipulations that have been issued in accord with the present situation. This

should be done with the aim of maintaining the standard of living of the small merchants, maintaining prices, and ensuring that commodities are not damaged.

If we do things this way, we will benefit in a number of ways:

The tax sector will be able to collect sufficient taxes, and the state budget will increase. There will be a number of surplus laborers who can be transferred to production. A number of negative phenomena in society will be eliminated, and the number of corporations with cumbersome structures will be reduced. The standard of living of the small merchants will improve, and commercial transformation will be promoted.

If the sectors and echelons in charge feel that cooperative business is the best form available today, effective measures must be implemented to put a stop to the negative phenomena occuring in the cooperative business sector.

The above are a few ideas that I wanted to contribute. I did not mention the things that can be done and the strengths of cooperative business because I am sure that everyone is already aware of those things. I have boldly mentioned a number of ideas in a constructive spirit. If I have made any mistakes, I ask your forgiveness.

11943
CSO: 4209/815

MINING OPERATIONS IN NORTHEASTERN COAL FIELDS DESCRIBED

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 9 Jul 86 p 2

[Article by LT: "Land of Black Gold"]

[Text] There is a saying, "Hey, don't abandon the uncultivated fields. Land is gold." This has encouraged peasants to work hard in plowing the land and transforming the "land" into "gold" in order to have abundant yields of grain. "With manpower, rock can be transformed into rice." Land is not gold. But the land in the northeastern region of the fatherland has provided us with a special type of "gold," black gold. This is anthracite, a valuable fuel that Lenin called the "bread of industry."

Ever since the north was liberated, many geological units have constantly conducted surveys and discovered many new deposits in the northeast. According to the geological maps that have been prepared, it is estimated that the northeastern coal fields extend from Quang Ninh through Ha Bac, part of Hai Hung Province, and Bac Thai to Tuyen Quang, an area approximately 300 km long and 30-50 km wide. At the heart of the northeastern coal fields are the Hong Gai and Cam Pha coal fields, which have a hunchback shape. These run from Ke Bao Island through Cam Pha, Hon Gia, Uong Bi, and Mao Khe to Pha Lai. This is called the "heart" because there are many coal seams here and most are thick seams. Not only is this area rich in coal but there are favorable conditions for domestic transportation and export. This is because the mines are located along the coast in an area where there are large ports: Cua Ong, Cam Pha, and Hon Gai. The Bao Dai coal field, with an area of 120 square meters, is the second largest coal field in the northeast. This includes the Dong Vay, Mong Thuong, Vang Danh, and Yen Tu mines. The center of the Bao Dia field is located in the Yen Tu mountains. Recent surveys have shown that not only are there additional coal reserves on the mainland, but the deposits extend out onto the continental shelf to the islands. There are huge deposits of coal beneath the sea. And fortunately, most of our coal is high-calorie anthracite (7,000 to 8,400 calories per kg). Another interesting thing is that we have many opencut mines, such as the Deo Nai, Coc Sau, and Ha Tu mines. At these mines, it isn't necessary to build expensive stopes. These coal seams are 30-40 meters long, and the coal is very pure. Little overburden is mixed in. The miners like to call these the "wrapped pork" sections.

Hon Gai City is a "coal city." Arriving there, we heard the loud sounds of machinery. And the sounds had the quick rhythm of industrial activity. There were the sounds of horns, "Bison" trucks, and drills. Power shovels weighing hundreds of tons were screeching like tanks. There was the piercing sound of a train whistle, and a train whistle could be heard coming from far away in the mountains. An explosive charge, sounding like a cannon going off, blasted away a section of rock. Everything that we saw showed great industrial activity. Large numbers of transport vehicles threw up dust everywhere along the roads. At the port, ships were taking on coal. Tall cranes reached into the sky, looking like gigantic elephant's trunks. Fully-loaded coal cars, like a boa constrictor, followed along behind the locomotive. The plant smokestacks belched smoke that spread like fog. Everywhere that we went we saw the busy figures of the workers. The women shoveling the coal wore black clothes (because the coal dust would just turn clothes of any other color black, too). The gallery workers stamped the heels of their boots into the ground. In their hands they carried lamps, and on their backs were hammers and drills. They wore gallery worker helmets (made of strong plastic). On their foreheads they wore a device to hold a light. Together, they advanced toward the stope to begin their shift.

The long and deep underground mine consisted of a main gallery, branch shafts, work faces, and upper shafts. Drops of water formed on the gallery ceiling and fell one by one. The mud in the gallery came up to the ankle. The deeper into the mine we went, the more stifling it became. It became hotter and hotter (reaching 40-50 degrees centigrade). During the period of French colonialism, each time a miner went down into the mine, it was like "entering hell." Many miners were killed when the mine collapsed, and their bones are still buried here. The mining equipment now used has increased safety for the miners and improved their working conditions. Every 15-20 minutes, blasts of air are pumped in to stir up the air and clear away the dust.

Observing the mining operations at the opencut mines, we saw that nature in the northeast has not only provided us with a storehouse of valuable black gold but made it convenient for us to mine this black gold.

If you go to the opencut mine, I am sure that you will be astounded when you see the many reservoirs, which are 20-30 meters deep, located on the hilly promotories, which are several hundred meters high. This area is about 0.5 km in diameter. Those reservoirs are old mines where mining operations have been completed. They are called coal pits. Near these hill tops that have been excavated and turned into reservoirs, workers continue to dig new mines. The atmosphere here is very lively. The surfaces of the coal layers have been turned into roads. First of all, holes are drilled and charges are set off in order to blast away the overburden covering the layers of coal. A series of explosions rocks the area, throwing up dark clouds of smoke. After that, workers with earth removing machines and power shovels remove the overburden in order to expose the seams of black coal. Then, the large power shovels, which have huge buckets with iron teeth, bite into the coal seam, removing 6-10 tons each time. Those operating the power shovels drop the buckets of coal into the waiting "Bison" trucks, which take the coal to a field. At the

field, graders push the coal into conduits that take the coal to be sized. It is then washed, and the overburden still mixed in with the coal is removed. It is then transformed into a valuable fuel.

In the future, the northeastern mining area will become a very important industrial zone that will contribute to enriching the fatherland. A large federation of chemical plants will spring up to process hundres of types of goods from the anthracite to support domestic needs and exports.

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TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS VIETNAM

SIMPLIFIED PROCEDURES FOR RECEIVING GOODS FROM ABROAD REPORTED

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 6 Jul 86 pp 1, 4

[Unattributed report: "Municipal Customs Office Simplifies Procedures for Receiving Gifts From Abroad"]

[Text] The Municipal Customs Office recently issued a decision eliminating a number of procedures for receiving gifts from abroad.

According to this decision, customs chiefs and deputy chiefs at points of entry now have the authority to handle a number of cases that previously had to be referred to the Municipal Customs Office. Specifically, in cases in which people receive goods in excess of the stipulated number of times, the customs chief and deputy chief at the point of entry have the authority to stipulate the amount of the fine and tax. Those receiving gifts in excess of the stipulated number of times do not have to submit an application for permission as in the past. In cases in which there is no receipt book, the customs chief or deputy chief may arrange for the goods to be picked up first and add procedures for: addressees waiting to be included on the official household registration, people who have borrowed the family receipt book from the temporary place of residence in order to pick up the goods, and students who have changed their household registration to their school but who are using their familiy's receipt book to pick up the goods (confirmed by the local authorities). In cases in which the people receiving the goods live in provinces that do not have a customs agency, the customs chiefs and deputy chiefs at the points of entry have the authority to permit the goods to be picked up without a receipt book if the person has an unplanned-pick-up permit from the provincial people's committee. When picking up goods, people in Phu Khanh, Tan Ninh, Hau Giang, An Giang, Dong Thap, and Kien Giang provinces and the Vung Tau-Con Dao Special Zone must have a book as stipulated.

The Municipal Customs Office is concentrating on handling cases in which people in remote provinces go to pick up goods for the first time. It is also looking into complaints concerning the taxes and fines levied.

These are some of the initial changes that have been made by the customs sector following the self-criticism and criticism campaign. However, many passengers feel that there are still negative phenomena in making inspections and calculating taxes. In particular, luggage inspection is very slow, and it takes a long time to pick up goods, especially at the Tan Son Nhat distribution station.

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